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美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告 (1790—1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China,
1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社 组织整理

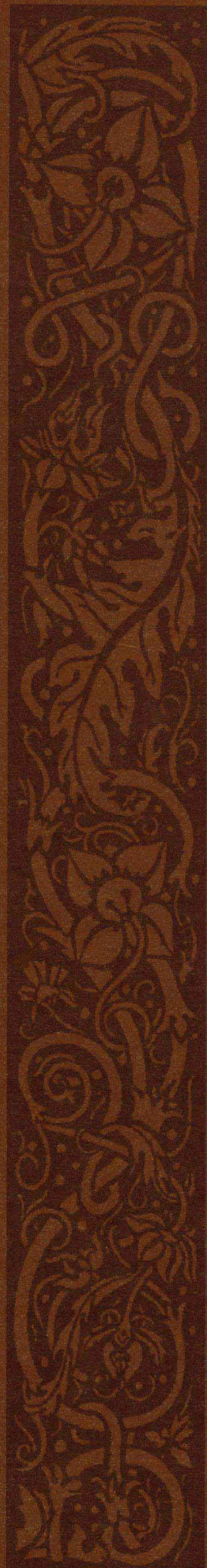
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Fury



Mr Wood
No 5

US Consulate at
Canton Jan 9th 1871

To the

Hon H.C.B. Davis Assistant Secretary
Washington.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt on the 7th inst of a package from
your Department of 2 Copies Con-Regulations
& 2 copies of State Department, enclosing
Circulars of H^{on} Hamilton Fish of Oct 1st
& H.C.B. Davis of Oct 1st in regard to Returns
of Fees, all of which have been noted
& so placed as to be of easy reference.
The Monthly ^{Report} ~~Copy~~ Agriculture comes in
acceptably every month, & is cared for.
& Copy of the ~~Revs~~ "Statutes at
Large" reached me in December.

In reference to the "Bond of Vice Consul"
about-

about which I wrote you by last
Mail stating that I hoped to be able
to forward it by the now outgoing mail
I beg now to state that others find
difficulties in ^{the} requirements of certificates
of Consul that the Bondsman are
permanent residents of the United
States which precludes the probability,
if not the possibility of its being
executed in China. I myself thought
the instructions of your letter despatch
No 19, of Oct 3^d would obviate this dif-
ficulty, but all whom I have consulted
think the "Instructions appended to the form
of Bond must be literally observed.

As a matter of form, required for
wholesome restraint, according to law,
I should be happy to comply with it.
But if money were the object for
which

which I plan & labor you may wager
the United States that this Consulate
would not hold me long unless its
emoluments were more than tripled.
The form of Bond, sent, is for Vice Consul.
But according to the Consular Regulations,
just received, "Ninety days" is the extreme
limit of a Vice Consul's existence, unless
resuscitated by some friendly hand.

I sign myself as Vice Consul because so
instructed by the Secretary of Legation in a
private note which accompanied my ap-
pointment ^{to act as Consul} by the Am. Minister at Peking.
However, I hope to be enabled to perform the
duties of the office faithfully to the best
of my ability until my relief.

In haste, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. Vrooman
U.S. Consul.

P.S.

Reports, through press, reached us
a month since, that a Mr Jewell, of
Miss. had been appointed to this
Consulate & we were all expecting
him to come out by the December mail,
but I have not yet heard of his
arrival

Yours &c

S Vrooman



Mr. Wood

Saint Louis, 29 January 1871

The

Hon. Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department of State that I arrived here last night, and ~~am~~ am the more careful to do so for the reason that the time occupied in transit from my residence to this point would seem unreasonably long without explanation.

I left Summit for New Orleans on the first instant, seeking River travel, at least as far on my way toward my post of duty, as Cairo, Ill. in justice to my wife's health. On reaching New Orleans, La., I found that one boat only was advertised to leave for the upper river, viz: the Steamer Potomac, Capt. Shunk; and she would not leave until the 11th inst.

This was a disappointment, for I had expected to find a boat for my destination viz: Cairo or Saint Louis, almost any day. Just at this time, however, it was not so. Finding that she would be the first boat out, I secured passage. On the 11th she altered her advertisement to the 14th, and on the 14th again altered her advertisement, (with passengers aboard) to Monday the 16th inst, on the evening of which day she left. I was still not dismayed, but confidently believed I could still easily reach San Francisco in time for the Pacific Steamer of the 1st Feb, by the assurance of the Captain that he would land me at Cairo, Ill. in five days.

This assurance was soon found to be valueless, however, for we were compelled to lie over nearly every night, by fogs. Our speed ^{was} wonderfully retarded by the constant use of green and worthless wood, the use of coal making that article of fuel an

impossibility. Dry wood could not be had. These difficulties, combined with a heavy load, a barge in tow, also loaded, (and low water) caused us to consume eight days in reaching Memphis, 800 miles from New Orleans. Here we again lay over (thirty hours) adding eleven hundred bales of cotton to the load of our barge. We reached Cairo, Ill. on Saturday evening, the 28th. In twenty minutes after landing were on the train for this city, reaching it at half past ten last night. But the impossibility of being able to reach San Francisco by the 1st Feb., which I was very desirous to have done, is now quite apparent, and I reluctantly yield to conclusion. I had prepared a statement, embracing the above facts, on the boat, as we were nearing Cairo, intending to mail it at that point, but in the hurry of the transfer to the cars lost it, else left it on board the "Potomac".

I trust the Chief of the Depot =

ment of State will fully appreciate
the difficulties I have labored under,
notwithstanding which no boat passed us
steering in our direction. I have the
honor to be

Very respectfully
R. G. W. Jewell
U. S. Consul at Canton
China

Wm Wood



San Francisco, Ca.
15th February, 1871

The Hon. Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor
to announce to the Department
of State that I reached this city
in safety on the 15th inst, on my
way to Canton, China, to take charge
of the official duties of that Con-
sul.

I await an opportunity to
proceed further, which will be

accept me on the Steamship
"Johnnie" on the first day of March
next

Yours respectfully,
R. G. W. Purcell

M. J. Consul

Canton, China

Mr Wood



March 31st 1871.

(No 9)



D. Vrooman Canton China.
Quarterly Returns for the First
Quarter of 1871.

Received

(N^o 9.)

U. S. Consulate

Canton, March 31st 1871.

To the Hon^{ble}

The Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit
herewith, through the Consul General, the Quarterly
Returns due your Department from this Consulate
for the First Quarter of 1871, comprising:

Two Copy of Invoice Book	Inclosure N ^o 1.
{ Register of Official Letters received	N ^o " 2.
{ N ^o " N ^o " N ^o sent	N ^o " 3.
Two Arrivals & Departures of American Vessels	N ^o " 4.
do Navigation & Commerce	N ^o " 5.

I am, Sir, Most respectfully,

Your obedient Servant
S Vrooman

U. S. Vice Consul

7A

mmood



March 3rd 1871.



N^o 10.

D. Froomean Canton China

Advice of sale of Draft for Office Rent
& Miscellaneous Accounts, and enclosing
the same.

(N^o 10.)

Received

U. S. Consulate

Canton, March 31st 1871.

To the Hon^{ble}

The Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir,

I beg to forward herewith the Accounts
from this Consulate due to the Department of
State for the First Quarter of 1871 ending this
day, viz:

Office Rent and Miscellaneous }
Accounts with Vouchers } Inclosure N^o 1

Against which I beg to inform
having drawn to day my Draft N^o 5 in favor
of Mess^{rs} Russell & Co for One hundred thirty
five & $\frac{34}{100}$ Dollars payable in Gold, the same
netting to me here at 15 % discount One hund.
= red fifteen & $\frac{04}{100}$ Dollars. —

S

I am, Sir,

Most Respectfully

Your obedient Servant

J Vrooman

U. S. Vice Consul

Mr Wood



N^o 1 United States Consulate
Boston, April 8th 71

Hon. Assistant Secretary of State

Sir: I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt of my Com-
mission as United States Consul
for this Port and District; the same
having reached me this day, on which
I enter upon the discharge of my
official duties.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant

R. S. W. Jewell
United States Consul

W. Wood



U. S. Consulate

Canton, April 8th 1871.

We certify, on this the 8th day of April, the services of D. Vrooman Esq. ceased, and he is entitled to his salary, or fees including said day, and that the services of R. G. W. Jewell Esq. commenced the day following, he having received the archives, a full and complete inventory of which is hereto annexed, as required by the Consular Regulations, Chapter XXIII.

R. G. W. Jewell

U. S. Consul

D. Vrooman

Late U. S. Consul

Inventory of things in the U. S.
Consulate at Canton, handed over by
D. Freeman Esq. Late U. S. Vice Consul
to R. G. W. Jewell Esq.
April 5th 1871.

- 1 Desk
- 1 Copying press
- 1 Book Case
- 1 Seal press & seal.
- 1 Picture of Senate (presented by O. H. Perry)
- 1 Office coat of arms.
- 1 Package of S. J. Roberts' will &c to be
opened after his death.
- 16 Volumes of U. S. Statutes at large.
- 1 Lot Commercial Relations
- 1 Lot Diplomatic correspondence for
different years.
- 1 Large camphor wood Trunk for papers, tin lined.

1 Wheaton's Elements of International Law.

1 Letter scale and weights.

1 Letter Book, Department of State.

1 Fee Book

1 Invoice Book

3 Miscellaneous Letter Books.

1 Ledger

1 Record of Marine Protest

1 Do " extended Marine Protest

2 Do " Consular Court.

2 Daily Journals of ships.

1 Record of quarterly statement of T. U.

1 Book of arrivals & departures of Amer. Vessels.

1 Record of Births and deaths of Americans.

3 Files for Circulars.

2 Registers of Official Letters sent

2 Do " " Do " Do received

1 Record of Protests

1 Register of American Citizens.

- 2 Blank Books.
- 1 Book for Passports
- 1 Record " do
- 1 Record Relief of American Seamen
- 1 Set of 3 Seals for Invoices
- 4 Official Ivory Seals
- 1 Lot of Blank forms
- 4 Inkstands
- 1 Mutilage
- 1 Chit Book
- 1 Merchants order Book
- 1 Cover for Official Circulars
- 1 New base for Blank forms
- 1 Lot of Official and Un-official Envelopes
- 1 do " do paper, large and small
- 1 Book of Treaties with China
- 1 U. S. Tariff for 1859.
- 1 Lot steel pens ~~and pencils~~
- 1 Small camphor wood Trunk

(Continued)

1 Pine Table

4 Chairs

1 Seal press (broken)

3 Bound Letter files

2 Copies of Consular Manual of 1870

2 B^o " Register of Department of
State of October 1870

Cash to credit of fund for destitute

Seamen \$25⁵⁹/₁₀₀

2 American flags

Mr. Wood

(No. 11)



Canton

April 8th 1871.

A. Crooman

Canton China

Enclosing Returns for the Fractional
Quarter ending this day.

(No. 11.)

Received.

U. S. Consulate
Canton, April 8th 1871

In the Honble,

The Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir,

Having delivered to day the seals & Archives of this Consulate to R. G. M. Jewell, Esq^{re} the duly appointed Consul for this Port, I have now the honor to transmit herewith, through the Consul General, the Returns due your Department from this Consulate for the Fractional Quarter ending this day, comprising:

1. Copy of Invoice Book Enclosure No. 1.

2. Register of Official Letters received No. 2.
3. No. 3.

4. Navigation & Commerce No. 4.

The Voucher for Postage account on Official Correspondence forwarded by Mess^{rs}

Russell & Co from July 1st 1870 to date has not
yet been received. The same will be handed over
to R. G. M. Jewell, Esq^r to form a part of his
account.

I am, Sir,

Respectfully,

Your obedient Servant

S. Vrooman

W. H. Viceconsul



Wash

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, May 14th 1871.

A. Vrooman Esq.,
Late Acting U. S. Consul.
at Canton.

Sir:

I have had the honor to receive
your card with its inclosures.

I note the following information
for your information. No seal
is affixed to the order to Treasury
for: and your No. 97 is omitted.
There is no anticipation of an advance
with your money and fee cost.
I note also that the old number
of the journal has not been changed
in your return.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
Henry
Consul General.

McLeod



N^o 4

Consulate of the United States
Canton, May 6th 1871



To
The Hon^{ble} Assistant Secretary of State
Sir:

I have this day drawn
my draft on the Hon^{ble} Secretary
of the Treasury, in favor of Messrs
Russell & Co., merchants of this City,
for the sum of Twelve hundred and
~~Sixty~~ six and ⁹⁷/₁₀₀ dollars in gold,
at fifteen days after sight. Said
sum includes a discount of fifteen
per cent on the face of the draft,
netting me One thousand and Seventy
six and ⁹³/₁₀₀ dollars; that sum being
due me for salary whilst in transit

to my post of duty from my late residence.

I had informed the ~
Department of the causes of
unavoidable delay, about the last
of January, of which notice was
given me dated February 2nd/87,
no one regretting the causes more
than myself.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obt. Serv't
R. G. W. Jewell
U. S. Consul.

M. D. P.

U.S.P.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, May 25th 1871,

R. G. O. Service Esq.,
United States Consul,
Canton.

Sir:

I have received your dispatches
Nos. 3 and 8, and am in accord,
I wish that your dispatches
are not reduced and arranged
as required by the Regulations,
(vide paragraphs 79, 81, 84 and 86.)
I suggest that all original
dispatches be written in full
sheets. Exchange vouchers
should be carefully filled in, be
dated, and show the account
against which the draft has
been drawn.

Yours very truly,
John A. Seward

Consul General.

M. Doo P



No 2

Consulate of the United States

Canton, 8th May 1871



Hon. Assistant Secretary of State

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, in good condition, of circular dated 9th February 1871, with accompanying blank Forms A, B & C, in reference to Commerce and Navigation. They will be carefully preserved and used by this Consulate at the proper period for making the Reports desired by the Department.

I am, Sir, your obedient

R. S. W. Jewell

U. S. Consul

Malabar,

No 3

Consulate of the United States
Canton, May 8th 1871

Hon. Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. H. N. Blanchard, formerly Consular Agent, at Whampoa, in the jurisdiction of this Consulate, has been absent from this section of the Ports for more than two years, living, I am informed, in San Francisco, Cal.; yet his name appears among the present incumbents in Register of 1870.

I am, very respectfully,

R. S. W. Jewell

U. S. Consul



~~many~~
a beance of
H. N. Blanchard.
Consular Agent
Whom
R. S. W. Jewell
M. S. Leland
Canton.

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United States Consulate at
Canton, July 5th 1871
R. E. W. Jewell
U. S. Consul
Subject - Quarterly Return &c

List of inclosures, viz:

N^o 110 - Copy of Invoice Book

" 111 - Register of Official Letters Received

" 112 - " of Official Letters Sent

" 113 - Arrivals and Departures of Vessels

" 114 - Return of deceased American Citizens

" 115 - Navigation and Commerce

" 116 - Abstract of Passports issued

" 83 - Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses

List of Vouchers

Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6

Letter of Fr Blancheton, French Consul.

Receipt of D. Vroman for his Salary.

D. Vroman's Account.

Three Exchange Vouchers to Fifth Auditor.

Nos 105 and 106 - Last numbers are
sent to the Fifth Auditor.

100
United States Consulate General,
Managua, August 14th 1871.

R. G. W. French Esq.
United States Consul.
San Antonio.

Sir:

I have had the honor to
receive your dispatch No. 4,
inclosing your accounts and
returns in transmission to
Washington, for the 2^d quarter
of 1871.

For your information I note
the following named as
irregularities.

Both returns and vouchers
are sent forward under the same
disposition. I respectfully invite
your attention to paragraphs
nos. 78 and 137 of the report
for 1870. It is also
the Inspector's report
Fifth Auditor of the
U. S. Treasury.

sheets of dispatch paper when
 addressing the Senate & the
 Departments of Government.
 I invite your attention in this
 connection to paragraph No. 80
 of the Regulations for Exchange
 vouchers in which it is stated that
 date of sale, and show that
 the drafts are made against
 United States Treasury. It is
 noted to draw for Gold, and this
 has been the practice of Councils
 in California for several years.
 Annual of the accounts and
 returns are written dated or
 signed and footings in annual
 forms are omitted. The record
 of Treasury fees is not itemized.
 The annual accounts and
 returns will be furnished by the
 outgoing U. S. Consul.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant

Council General

et.

meers /

5
N^o 2 Consulate of the United States
Canton, July 5th 1871



Am. J. L. B. Davis
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to
herewith transmit to the Department
the following named documents, com-
prising my Quarterly Return for the
fractional quarter just ended, consisting
of a copy of the Invoice Book, N^o 110-
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last of which, you will perceive is from the French Consul, at Canton, who has only recently vacated the building I now occupy as a Consulate, and who had erected a new and reasonably good Flag Staff. I had found that the pole in front of the building lately occupied as a U. S. Consulate was so badly injured by the ravages of the white Ant that it would not pay for removal. So it thus happened that I was enabled to get a convenient and comfortable locality for a Consulate, in front of which was a Flag staff, properly braced, all ready for use, which the Consul was willing to part with at a reasonable price.

In this connection I will mention the usual Exchange Vouchers which

3

accompany Accounts, always numbered
85/85, and say that I was entirely unable
to secure Exchange at a lower figure
than 15%, which, under existing circum-
stances, I do not regard as unreasonable,
as I could get no one else to bid so low.

— Therefore, for services rendered at
this Port as Consul, and for loss in
Exchange, viz: \$132⁷⁹, deducting
from the gross amount the sum of
the Fees received during the fractional
quarter, I have drawn my draft
on the Secretary of the Treasury,
at Fifteen days sight, in favor of
Messrs Russell & Co for the sum of
Eight hundred and eighty-five and
29/100 dollars.

— In favor of same parties,
and on same terms and time, I
have

H

have this day drawn on the Secretary of the Treasury for the sum of Two hundred and thirty-eight and 2/10 dollars for Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses.

For the Account of Interpreter of this Consulate, the same having been carefully examined and believed to be correct by me, I have likewise drawn upon the Secretary of the Treasury, in favor of some parties, at some time, and on some terms, for the sum of Two hundred and Eighty-six and 8/10 dollars. All of which, I have reason to hope will prove correct.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
R. S. W. Jewell
U. S. Consul

Malay



6 Consulate of the United States
No 4 Canton, July 15th 1871

Hon. J. L. B. Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Sir:

I have the honor to inform
you of the receipt at this Consulate
of the volume on "Commercial
Relations" for the year ending Sept.
30th 1869. Also, in pamphlet
form, the "Statutes at Large",
passed at the third session of the
Forty-first Congress; for which
I return you my thanks.

I am your obedient servant,

R. L. W. Jewell

U. S. Consul

No. 7
5



Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton July 24th 1871

Hon. Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have to regret the duty which is imposed upon me to inform the State Department of the death of James Smith Murray, aged forty-two years, an American citizen, and many years a resident of China. Mr. Murray was born, according to registration at this Consulate, at Bird's Ferry, Maryland. No further particulars are recorded of his family. He lived some time at Ningpo, China, where he married a Chinese lady, by whom he had four children. He died of aggravated Asthma—had been complaining for some years, prior to his death, which occurred on the Annam side

Published in "American" Sept 20, 71

side of Canton, on the night of the
21st inst., at 12 P.M. He leaves a
wife and four children.

Mr Murray was employed,
at the time of his death, in the
Chinese Customs; and, I learn, was
very much respected by those who
enjoyed his society.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
R. S. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

No. 8



m. l. s.

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton.

July 18th 1871.

Hon. Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the unpleasant duty to inform the Department of the loss of the American Steamship "Moss," which vessel was wrecked by contact with a rock on the night of the 15th ult., at a locality known as Breaker's Point, on the coast of China, and not far from Swatow. She was entirely lost, as well as was also all her cargo. Her passengers, consisting of some two hundred, were all saved, excepting about forty Chinese, who, in their haste to escape from the wreck, and by overcrowding the boat, were overboarded by the high

high sea then prevailing. Most of the passengers, and the entire crew returned safely to Hong Kong, which Port she had left only twenty-four hours before the catastrophe.

Mr Consul Bailey put me in speedy ^{possession} ~~communication~~ of the facts, and I immediately thereafter made them the subject of special despatch to His Excellency the Viceroy of this Province, in which the disaster happened, appealing to him in favor of the wrecked Mariners and passengers, who were then supposed to be at sea, but might be thrown on shore. He very promptly expressed sympathy and a determination to do all in his power to make all safe and comfortable who might take refuge in his

in his Province.

I am glad to say that I am aware of the fact that Comiers were immediately despatched to the coast ~~with~~ instructions to the Mandarins to treat all who might come ashore with the utmost cordiality. The Captain of the "Mars" has since testified to the kindness of the treatment all received. The Viceroy has very kindly furnished me with the Chinese account of the wreck, and the course they adopted in relief of the distressed people.

With all respect, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. W. Jewell,

M. S. Consul

9
No. X
Consulate of the United States of America,
Canton. July 24th 1871.
Hon. Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that considerable excitement prevails in this city at the present time, and throughout this section of China, by the discovery of seditious placards which have ^{been} posted upon the walls, first of Fat-shan, a large city, within twenty miles of this point; and, almost simultaneously, upon the walls of Canton, and throughout the country, embracing an area of more than two hundred miles.

These placards disclose the design of their authors to excite the Chinese people with stories of
monstrous

monstrous crimes having been committed by Missionaries who are engaged in preaching the Gospel and healing the sick, every one of which is believed by the foreign population to be false in every sense. These placards also denounce the government of the Viceroy for its weakness and toleration of the Foreigner.

These placards are well calculated to excite such a population as Fat-shan, a large manufacturing city, and the large number of ignorant poor who live in this city. Several of them were placed in my possession on the 15th inst., the day on which they were posted at Fat-shan, and I immediately addressed an energetic despatch to the Viceroy, calling

calling upon him for immediate action. He very promptly, informed me of the measures he has taken to prevent an outbreak and slaughter of the Christians; and, I believe, is alive to the importance of the occasion. The ^{Chinese} people of this section seem very much excited, and can scarcely realize the belief that it is an invention—indeed seem almost afraid to touch anything a foreigner has handled, lest he be poisoned. Several Chinese people have been killed in the wild excitement which is prevailing, they being accused of distributing poison in the interest of foreigners.

The Viceroy expresses to me his belief in the falsity of the charges against the foreign population as well.

as his indignation that such stories
should be circulated; and, I hope,
will have sufficient power to
entirely subdue, by timely measures,
the machinations of the anti-
foreign and anti-Christian party.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully &c

R. S. W. Jewell

U. S. Consul

No. 10
X



John

Mr Cox

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, August 10th 1871.

Mr. J. C. B. Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to report that a part of my duties, of an important character, remains, to this moment, unattended, for the reason only that I have found its fulfillment almost impossible without violation of my own sense of propriety. I allude to the duty imposed by Par. 73 Reg. 1870, of nominating a "suitable person to fill the office of Vice Consul," as well as the "Agency," at Whampoa, attached to this Consular Jurisdiction.

On my arrival here I found the Vice Consul (in charge) Mr. Vrooman, also, (by appointment) Consular Interpreter, (well

(well qualified for either position) in
 bad favor with the Provincial Government;
 rendering present intercourse almost out
 of the question. After looking into the
 cause of quarrel between the two, which
 duty almost immediately devolved upon
 me, I am honestly of opinion that the
 Viceroy attached much too great im-
 portance to Mr Vrooman's connection
 with the matter causing the trouble
 between them, if Mr Vrooman was
 not entirely blameless. The history of
 the quarrel has, probably, before this
 time, been submitted ~~been submitted~~
 to the chief authorities of the two
 Nations, and I beg the indulgence of
 the Department until it is adjusted,
 for the reason that if its examination
 is favorable to Mr Vrooman, I would
 willingly

willingly name him as the most suitable person for the position, if it would not be regarded as improper that he should hold the office of Consular Interpreter as well. If you will convey the views of the Department in this regard, of course I will cheerfully govern myself accordingly.

The small number of Americans who would accept, and who are qualified withal, in this immediate neighborhood, makes the choice a difficult one. In most cases the competent are engaged in business, and would not consent to a nomination, even.

The foregoing remarks, in the last paragraph, apply to the nomination of Consular Agent, at Whampoa. At this latter place, however, I find that
questionable

questionable character too often accom=
panies competency in other respects.

Under the circumstances, therefore,
I must respectfully ask the Honorable
Secretary of State to excuse what
may seem like neglect on my part
to perform my duty; but ^{that} ~~am~~ prevented
by circumstances beyond my control
from doing so, is without doubt.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully,
R. E. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul

11
No. ~~11~~
*selects
attention to signature
of about abstracts*

Mr. Box

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, August 11th 1871.

Gen. J. C. Davis

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.



Sir: Referring to my communication of the 24th ult. (N^o 7) I have now the honor to state that all excitement, with which this section of China was almost distracted about three weeks since, has entirely subsided; and is now seldom alluded to. At one time, say one week after its commencement, it seemed quite alarming to the times. I am glad to say that I did not regard it with the serious concern that many old citizens, both Native and Foreign, seemed to view it. The Missionary, without regard to Nationality, seems to be most susceptible; probably because his

his calling is most objectionable to the masses—who, not only care little for subjects which the Missionary discusses, but entertain contempt for all persons who profess strange religious theories.

The mode ~~is~~ adopted by the promoters of disorder for the purpose of bringing about immediate results was well devised; but not very different from that of cunning men in other parts of the world. It consisted of monstrous falsehoods rapidly augmented and as rapidly conveyed; thereby, at once, producing alarm and anger to a degree bordering on madness, the ^{exact} condition of the public mind desired by the leaders; ~~expecting~~ by that means to bring about general anarchy.

march.

In Fatshan, a large neighboring city, only fifteen miles distant, ~~miles distant~~ the effort was nearly successful. In several large villages near Canton, the mob ruled and many lives were lost in the general frenzy. The timely action of the Authorities, however, (which, I am glad to say went earnestly to work) paralyzed the cunning workers of mischief, and soon gave confidence to the weak minded, restoring order and tranquility. I have the honor, most respectfully, to assure you of the safety, thus far, of all Foreigners.

Your obedient Servant,
R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul

No. ~~12~~ ¹²

Albany

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, September 11th 1871.

Hon. J. C. Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Sir:



I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Circular No. 11, sent to this Consulate by the Secretary of State.

Permit me, Sir, in the same dispatch, to assure the Department that this entire section of China has resumed a condition of quiet and reasonableness towards strangers which, I think, should be quite satisfactory to any one not influenced by extreme nervous irritability or prejudice.

Taking into consideration the great length of time this people has existed

existed in almost a perfectly
 isolated condition; that a hundred
 generations have passed away, each
 transmitting to the other the results
 of the peculiar religious and
 philosophical teachings of those
 who have governed them, and that
 the theories or dogmas taught have
 seldom any claim to that character
 of thought which elevates or
 improves, it is a matter of surprise
 to me that cunning men do not
 more frequently deceive the people,
 or lead them into the commission
 of the most shocking crimes, not
 only upon the stranger, whom they
 are taught to regard as a Barbarian,
 but against their Government.

The great density of their

population

population; the consequent difficulty of supporting life; the poor esteem in which it is held; the little encouragement accorded the citizen by the officials, who not only refuse protection or sympathy, unless at ruinous rates, but seek every opportunity to rob him of all, one would think would create a very unsettled state of society. Yet it is not so — the masses are patient under the most heartless indignities and toil on for the most scanty subsistence.

I think it only requires the use of forbearance and kindness toward this people to accomplish all that Western Nations desire. They are naturally suspicious of all strangers.

strangers. This is not surprising,
and will soon disappear if he is
not found to be the creature he has
been painted by the designing leader.
Unfortunately some are ~~too~~ much
disposed to prove, by their want
of discretion, the truth of all the
Chinese people have been taught
with regard to the people of the
West. I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,
R. G. W. Jewell,
United States Consul.

no should be 15
No. 15
DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
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3
1872
OF STATE

Mr Wood
Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton. October 3rd 1871.

Hon. Mr J. C. Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

ACKNOWLEDGED
FEB
15
1872

Sir: I have the honor to transmit,
through the Consul General, the Quarterly
returns which I am required to forward
to the State Department the same
being for the Quarter ending Sept. 30th 1871.
These returns comprise a copy of the Invoice

- 10 Book, N^o 110—Register of official letters
- 11 received, N^o 111—Register of official letters
- 112 sent, N^o 112—Arrivals and Departures of
- 113 American Vessels, N^o 113—Return of
- 114 Deceased Americans, N^o 114—Navigation
- 115 and Commerce, N^o 115—Rent and Miscellaneous
- 83 Expenses, with vouchers, N^o 83, making in
all, seven inclosures.

For the last Item, viz N^o 83, I
have

have drawn my draft on the Honorable
Secretary of State, in favor of Messrs.
Russell & Co., N^o 7, for One hundred
and Eighty-two and $\frac{20}{100}$ Dollars (\$182 $\frac{20}{100}$)
at fifteen per cent discount upon the
face of the draft, leaving the amount
of One hundred and Fifty-four and $\frac{87}{100}$
dollars, the proper expenses for Post
and Miscellaneous out-lays.

Trusting that all will be found
correct and in order, as per instructions,
I have the honor to be

Your Obedient Servant,
R. S. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

85+86 * Vouchers 85 & 86 accompany these
returns.

____ List of Enclosures
Copy of Invoice Book N^o 110 ✓
Register

- 1. Register of official Letters received No. 111
- 1. Register of official Letters sent No. 112
- 1. Arrivals and Departures of American
— Vessels No. 113
- 1. Return of Deceased American
— citizens } No. 114
- 1. Navigation and Commerce No. 115
- 1. Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses }
— with Vouchers } No. 83
- 1. Exchange Vouchers No. 85 & 86.

Form No. 114

AMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with *R. B. W. Jewell,*
U. S. Consul at *Canton, China,* from *June 30th* to *September 30th*, inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
<i>July 21 1877</i>	<i>Jas. Smith Murray</i>	<i>Born at Bird's Ferry, Md. Was a Maryland Mechanic</i>		<i>Canton, China</i>	<i>leaving a Chinese wife and three children and some household property—was in the Chinese Customs Service at the time of his death—was registered at this Consulate and at Ningpo as an American, and seemed proud of his native land. Worked at Alexandria, Va., last in the United States—has a relative in that place who was, perhaps, its Post Master. His name is W. D. May</i>	
	<i>Died of Asthma, aged about 42 years. At his request, and with the consent of the wife, Consul has placed the two oldest boys (5 & 6 years) in a Catholic Asylum, in Hong Kong, which kindly agreed to receive them.</i>					

R. B. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

No. 95.

United States Consulate General,
 Shanghai. December 9th, 1876.

R. G. W. Isaacson Esquire,
 United States Consul,
 Canton.

Sir:

I have had the honor to receive your
 dispatch No. 10 containing an account
 and return for the 3rd quarter 1876.

In your information I have to note
 the following named irregularities in
 the Returns and accounts named.

The initials of Mr. H. M. Auditor
 Barron are H. D. I note you have
 addressed him as D. H. Both
 accounts and returns are again
 sent forward under the same dispatch.
 I again respectfully refer you to para-
 graphs 76 and 837 of the Regulations.
 It has been the custom among the
 Consuls in China, where no transactions
 have taken place during the quarter,
 to acknowledge with a prescribed form
 the note in the dispatch concerning the
 quarter.

Monthly Returns. That "the Transactions
 as per form No. — have taken place
 during the quarter" in kind of sundries
 provided full sheets of blank forms.
 Your Return of form No. 100 is received
 on account of records, and transmitted
 for B.M. 2. Still form No. 100 is a
 total account of 627. 4. Under
 heading of "Articles of provision consumed"
 in form No. 100, no items are given
 for apparently account for anticipated
 to increase being, listed "Expenses" and
 the items of "Articles of provision consumed"
 specified. I think Commission
 would be benefited by attaching
 the Serial sheets of a Return by
 fastening the covers together, so that
 than by reading a continuous
 sheet by the use of paste. The
 account for Salary of Interpreter is
 rendered by Mr. Brownman with the
 exchange vouchers and that you
 have drawn the draft. The form
 for No. 103 is not filled, and values of
 cargoes are not given. Form 105 is but
 partly filled out. Date in Serial of
 the

The Returns are omitted, and
the original Consular Return to
the State Department come in
a separate envelope.

The original documents will
be placed in the original envelope,
together with a copy of this cor-
respondence.

I have the honor to be,

Yours obedient servant
(Sd.) Genl. F. Smith
General Sherman.

No. 13 *Mr. Hood*
Consulate of the United States of America,
Canton, October 10 1856



Hon. J. C. B. Davis
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir: I have the honor to inclose
a ship from the North China News
on the subject of the decline of Trade
in the Southern parts of China, as well
as in the inland towns and cities. As
the article has evidence of claims to
ability it occurred to me that you
might find it useful. I regret that I
am unable to furnish a second copy,
as per instructions. My Report, forwarded
by the mail which also takes this, is
a little more hopeful, but it is quite
apparent that Trade presents a sickly
appearance when compared to its rapid
and advancing condition in the years
1850 to 1856. Still we must recollect
that

that this portion of China yields to the Northern section a large trade that was driven North by the Taiping Rebellion, and which has not since returned to Canton, principally, because producers find those ports more convenient, and easy of access.

The fact that several easy means of communication with America and Europe by steam lines, rendering the taking off certain and rapid, have been put into use whilst the Rebellion was going on in the South is one very good reason why the decline took place; as well as why, after once being established there, it will be slow to return until invited by something more advantageous, such as a good RailRd to this point, from the centre.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. S. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

H. 1871.

DECAY OF TRADE IN THE SOUTH OF CHINA.

(N. C. Daily News.)

Compared with the northern ports, those of the south of China show so little elasticity in their trade returns, that it seems an open question whether the limit of their development has not been attained. Looking once more at the returns issued from the Foreign Inspectorate, a few facts cannot fail to strike the observer. Canton, Foochow, Amoy and the Formosa ports show, as compared with previous years, little more than the usual trade fluctuations; apparent discrepancies, as in the increased export of tea from Amoy and Foochow, being explained by the delay in shipping consequent on the inferior quality of the article. Swatow alone shows satisfactory signs of improvement, and this not only in imports but in its staple export, sugar. The import of foreign piece goods shows here a fair development, from about 50,000 pieces taken in 1868 to over 90,000 in 1871. This is the more remarkable when compared with Foochow for example, where the imports, never large, has dwindled down to the small amount of some twenty thousand pieces. Amoy shows a slight, though very slight, increase in this particular, as does also Canton, over the two previous years; though the import has not yet attained to the figure it used to hold some years back. Where however development of trade should be most expected, namely, in the general coasting trade, there still remains a marked dulness. The improved facilities for trade held out by steamers with low freights and quick passages, do not seem to have had their usual effect in stimulating production. Native merchants complain of the depression of trade which affects native as well as foreign craft, while the party hostile to foreigners seek to throw on improved means of communication the blame. There seems little doubt that, whatever may be the cause, the native coasting trade of south China has of late years diminished. That the introduction of foreign bottoms into the carrying trade is not the cause, is sufficiently shown by the fact that the diminution has extended to them, and is not alone experienced by native craft. The diminution is likewise not to be attributed to any falling off in the prosperity of the chief consuming districts. The steady increase in the well-being of the northern districts of China is marked by a corresponding increase in the Customs Returns of the ports open to foreign commerce. There is no special reason to believe that south China has undergone any serious privation within the last ten years; the crops have not been below the average, except a partial failure of the rice crop in a portion of the Canton province last year; no rebellions more serious than the normal turbulence of the Fuhkien and Kwan-tung population, have disturbed the country; yet the trade of the open ports seems diminishing, while Chinese inform us that that of the purely native ports is almost ruined. Special circumstances must therefore exist to account for so apparently anomalous a condition. With the one exception of sugar, which shows a general and satisfactory increase, the dulness complained of is universal. The increased export of sugar, as we have before suggested, may be taken in connection with increased prosperity in the northern districts, its enhanced price proving that the stimulus has been from without, so that a large and important section of trade may be said, from one cause or other, to be strangled in its development. What can be the cause? Looking back to the memorials asked for by the British Minister, when attempting to revise the treaty of Tientsin, to the cry of excessive taxation was loudest from the southern ports. The merchants at Amoy showed that, on some articles, the Lekim raised was actually prohibitive. The same complaint now comes from Formosa, where attempts have been made to impose such heavy taxes on one of its staples, camphor, and more lately on tea, as would seriously affect the trade. The transit pass clauses of the treaties have never been properly introduced in South China, only two ports appearing as having granted passes, and these two having only collected between them the insignificant amount of a little over a thousand taels. The opposition has in fact been too determined and too constant, and the necessary perseverance has not been displayed by those interested in overcoming it. The whole subject of the decay of trade in South China is well worthy of investigation; but the investigation to be of service should be thorough. Native trade, both at open and at native ports, taxes and licence fees raised, and above all the operation of the Lekim and of barrier dues, should all be included. From the extensive nature of the enquiry, it is evident it could not be undertaken by private individuals. If the Government of China were really in its professed care for the interests of its subjects, it would here have the opportunity of doing good. At present it contents itself with railing at foreign trade, while there is every reason to believe that, to the facts of its own subordination is to be attributed the state of affairs of which it complains.

H, 1871.

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局部图(1)

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14
No. 14
sub
web.

Mr Wood
Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, October 10th 1871.

Hon. J. C. B. Davis
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.
Sir.



I have the honor to comply with instructions in herewith transmitting my Report of the Commerce of this Consular District. In consequence of the necessity imposed upon me to use all speed in the delivery of the Report, I must necessarily deviate from the rules in send it direct, instead of forwarding through the Consul General at Shanghai. From the fact that Shippers will persist in sending goods, purchased, and even manufactured at this Port, to the Port of Hong Kong

for

for Invoicing and verification, it causes considerable confusion, and some degree of unreliability to attach to a Report from this Consulate. The Port of Hong Kong, it must be borne in mind, is only about eighty miles South East of Canton, and is so much more desirable as an anchorage.

I am glad to say that we are not troubled any more by those unreasonable popular excitement, which some few months since had a very disturbing influence.

I have the honor, Sir, to be,
 Your obedient servant,
 R. S. W. Jewell,
 N. S. Consul.

No. _____

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, October 10th 1871.

Hon. Hamilton Fish

In transmitting the Annual Statement of Exports from this Port to the United States, during the year ending on the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to state that it is made out wholly upon data in this Office; and, hence, does not include the considerable quantities of Raw Silk sent to Hong Kong, and thence shipped to New York and elsewhere in the United States; or the less important shipments of Tea, Matting, &c., also sent there for transshipment. The steamers leaving this Port every day for Hong Kong, convey to branch houses in that place more or less of these important articles of Commerce, to be, there, differently prepared for the vessel in which they are

to be sent forward to markets in the United States.

In order to arrive at a correct estimate of the Raw Silk trade at this Port, therefore, I add, in a ~~foot~~ note, one-third to the total on record at this office, which portion, properly belonging to the trade of Canton, will have been certified in the records of the Consulate at Hong Kong. I need not here further remark upon the minor article, Raw Silk, more especially re-reeled, to suit American Manufacturers—has become the most important article of shipment from this Province to the United States, and, so long as our present fiscal act by which Raw Silk is admitted free, whilst manufactured &c. pays a duty

of 60 percent) remain in force, there
 is no doubt that the ^{demand for} ~~consumption~~ of it
 will increase. It is, besides the most
 valuable product of the Province of
 Kwangtung of late years. The Districts
 in which Silk demand most attention
 have enjoyed much prosperity since 1864
 the crops shewing a steadily increasing
 average, whilst the foreign demand
 has kept pace in assurances of lucrative
 returns to this branch of industry. In
 the meantime the area of the cultivation
 of the Mulberry has been constantly
 extended, so that with an average of
 favorable atmospherical influences,
 the product may be expected to maintain
 its character ~~during~~ ^{of} the past, if not a
 considerable increase ^{of quantity} in the future.

It

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It may be interesting to note here that the total of Raw Silk from this Port during the season, ending about the middle of May, which period is the natural termination of the silk year or crops, was sixteen thousand one hundred and fifty piculs (\$2,153,300.) Of this the shipments of the article were: To England, ^{America,} and France, ^{and America} Bombay and other markets, as follows:

	Piculs.
England and France	9,417
America	2,935
Bombay and other markets	3,798
Total	16,150

Matting, Cassia & Firecrackers, each entrunk Tea, in value; and each mark an increase of consumption. That is apparently a correlative of a more general prosperity

prosperity in our country.

Sea—The diminution of the export of this article from this Port, and which diminution has been continuous for a decade and a half or more, had its origin in political vicissitudes, and fiscal changes; and the question of a recurring accretion is now also a geographical one; the solution depending upon, it is thought, the construction of a Rail Road hence to the heart of the Empire. I may notice as a new feature in the Sea Trade, the commencement, in January last, of shipments hence, direct to Chicago by the Pacific Mail Steamers and the Rail Road, thus pointing to new competitors in our own land for the more

valuable

6

valuable article of our Commerce with China.

Shipping—Our Tonnage is constantly declining here, as elsewhere, in competition with British and German vessels, chiefly; and, ^{were it not} ~~but~~ that the bulk of the ~~Raw~~ Silk and a portion of the Tea ~~Trade~~ serve as valuable contributions to the freight for our Pacific steamers and Rail Road, we might regret that our Flag does not participate more largely in the cheap freighting of the bulky articles of this trade, such as Matting, Cassia, Firecrackers, Fans, Straw Hats and Sundries generally.

R. G. W. Jewell,
United States Consul



Consulate of the United States
Canton, China, September 30th 1871
List of Exports from this Port for the year ending on the
30th September 1871

Description of Goods or Wares	Quantity of the Goods	Value	
		Dolls	Cts
Raw Silk	Boxes 4559 264955	189687	72
Gloss, ditto	" 5	1415	50
sewing ditto	" 1	321	22
Waste, ditto	" 10 " 1000	576	25
Manufactured, ditto	Cases 4	16524	93
Assorted Silks	" 9	5744	13
Silk Sashes	Boxes 2	1453	45
Cassia	Packages 17393	220745	60
ditto	Perms 66666	10350	00
ditto	Mats 19200	12177	10
Cassia Buds	Cases 380	6639	86
Matting	Rolls 74136	368701	66
ice-crackers	Packages 174557	203286	36
etc	Boxes 13284	102568	74
ditto		264955 73259	65
China Ware	" 1125	27929	15
embroideries	" 1595	41970	86
reserves	Cases 476	6020	04
a Mats	Bales 49	4482	4
Im Leaf Fans	Boxes 3315	16219	11
sorted ditto	Cases 518	3126	67
raw Mats	Boxes 2263	69053	36
eggs	" 701	9585	12
Squared Ware	" 4	367	30
Chinese Manufactures	" 5	6001	07
ape Shovels	" 1	110	50
bordered Grape	" 1	38	50
including shipments sent to Hong Kong certified there by the U.S. Consul, estimate total at one third more, say 353274 from to the United States		2201510	09

R. G. W. Jewell
Consul

Mr Wood

No. 14

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, November 11th 1872



Hon. J. C. B. Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform
you that Vol. 16 of the U. S.
Statutes at Large has been received
at this Consulate, in good condition,
and hereby tender my thanks for
the valuable addition to the Library.

In this connection I will
respectfully, but earnestly, request
for this Consulate a full supply
of Blanks Nos 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115,
116, 117, 98, 83, 94, 118, 87, 92, 96, 97, 119, 93,
88, 89, 90, 18, 105, 106, 85, 86, Drafts, gummed
paper wafers for Notice and other seals,
and all stationery which is usually
needed

Request for Stationery

needed for the proper conduct of a
 Consulate of this class; Also
 a supply of good Flags. This climate
 is very severe upon the material
 and colors of our Flags, soon rotting,
 rending and fading them; and, whilst
 I appreciate the propriety of protecting
 our beautiful National emblem as
 much as possible, from the elements,
 yet I find it difficult to retain its
 respectable appearance more than
 three or four months.

I would also ask a complete
 supply of Envelopes. I might properly
 mention many other articles which the convenience
 of this Consulate demands, but will
 repose confidence in the liberality of
 the Department to complete the supply.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

R. G. W. Jewell,
 U. S. Consul.

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No. 16



Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, November 27th 1871.

Hon. J. C. B. Davis,



Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of Your No. 14, asking
me to forward "without delay" the
necessary Exchange voucher to my
Miscellaneous Account for the
Quarter ending June 30th last. I
take pleasure in promptly complying
with your wishes in this regard,
and am

Your obedient servant,
R. G. W. Jewell
M. S. Consul

Enclosure —

Exchange Voucher for Miscellaneous
Account for 30th June 1871

No. 97

United States Consulate General,
Peking, December 6th 1891.

R. G. W. Jewell Esquire,
United States Consul,
Canton.

Sir:

I have had the honor to receive
your dispatch No. 17. Covering your
No. 16 to the Assistant Secretary
of State.

I remark that you have
not endorsed the first page of
your dispatch to the Department
as the Regulations prescribe.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient Servant.

George F. Jewell
Consul General.

90. 17



Atty Gen
Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, December 11th 1871.

Hon J. C. B. Davis
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose
the resignation of Daniel Vrooman,
commissioned U. S. Interpreter of
the Chinese language for this
consulate. In separating officially
with Mr Vrooman I am free to
express my unfeigned regret that
he feels his interests call him into
other fields of labor in which his
whole time will be needed.

At my request, the Reverend
Andrew C. Happer D. D. accepted
of the position, and the duties
will, immediately devolve upon him
after the period named by Mr
Vrooman.

Wroonman shall have arrived for his resignation to take effect.

In the mean time I must respectfully ask the Secretary of State to approve my action, so that the party named as temporarily succeeding to the duties, shall be entitled to the salary of United States Interpreter at this Port. I embrace the occasion to, likewise, respectfully nominate for regular appointment to the position, by the President, the Rev^d Andrew C. Happer D.D., who was once before United States Interpreter at this Consulate, and gave satisfaction, I believe, to all concerned.

With very high respect,
I am

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. M. Lowell,

A. L. Consul.

M. Pool



US Consulate Canton

Dec 9th 1871

Hon. J. B. Davis

Ass. Sec. of State

Washington

Sir

Herely I beg to resign
the office of U.S. Interpreter to
the U.S. Consulate at Canton, to
take effect at the close of the
fourth qr of 1871. Of this the
U.S. Consul was notified at the
close of last quarter.

In leaving I beg to say that unless a
man & his Chinese writer are supported by
some charitable institution the salary is
not adequate compensation for the labor
demanded by the office.

Your obedient servant

S. Vrooman

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No 18 United States Consulate at Canton
R. S. W. Jewell December 22nd 1871
N. S. Consul to the Department of State



Subject Appointment of Consular
Agent at Kiangchuan, Formosa Island.

Abstract of Contents

Consul notifies Department of his
nomination of C. D. Williams as the
Consular Agent at Kiangchuan on
the Island of Hainan.



N^o 18 Consulate of the United States,
Canton, December 22nd 1871
Hon J. C. B. Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Sir:

I have the honor to inform
the Department, that, at the
suggestion and recommendation
of His Excellency Hon. Frederick
F. Low, our Minister at Peking,
I have appointed C. D. Williams
Esq. Consular Agent at the
Port of Ningpo, on the Island
of Hainan, subject to the approval
of the Department at Washington.

In making this ^{movement},
of course I have been guided by
my superior officer, and trust it
will meet with the approval of
my Government, which will, at least,
be entitled to the merit of being ^{pioneer}
in the locality alluded to. That we
have the right, I presume there can
be

be no question; since such right is conceded by the British, Prussian and French Treaties.

I have notified the Viceroy of our intention, my appointment of Mr Williams to the position, and ^{have} respectfully solicited letters from His Excellency to the Governor of Hainan for the respectful protection of Mr Williams, as well as for other kindnesses he may be disposed to accord.

I have the honor to be,

Yours obedient servant
R. S. W. Jewell,
N. S. Consul.

Canton, Dec. 31st 1871.

To the Hon.^{ble}

The Fifth Auditor of the Treasury

Washington, D. C.

In reply to letter
addressed to me 7-1-72

Sir,

Having resigned the office of U. S. Interpreter to the Consulate at Canton and being desirous that all Accounts with the U. S. Government should be satisfactorily adjusted, I feel it a duty to make a brief explanation in regard to an error in form which has led to the rejection of one of my Accounts covering nine months of unusually laborious services as Interpreter, from July 1st 1870 to March 31st 1871. I was misled by Precedents found in the Consular Record which I then supposed were not erroneous, and feel that it would be rather severe to punish me, a novice, who never solicited office, for a harmless omission (when the duties of Consul were forced upon me,) to recommend a deputy, when I did not know, nor conjecture that ~~it~~ it was required. As Interpreter I felt that I was myself responsible for my deputy, and that under the circumstances I was doing right to give my wife the position, Moreover there being no American gentleman at Canton, able, and willing to serve as Interpreter a nomination of

any other party was, at that time, simply impossible. After the arrival of R. G. W. Jewell Esq. to relieve me from the Consulate and the last account of A. R. Troorman as deputy had been sent forward to Washington. I was inform by the Consul General that it was irregular, in as much as her name had not been sent up for approval.

Now I beg leave to say that under the circumstances the omission to nominate an Interpreter was not unnatural. First, I was myself Interpreter and as there was no other American in Canton who could perform this important + patriotic labor with less detriment to his regular duties I expected to hold the office until the return of some absentees.

Second. In my letter to the Hon. Secretary of State giving him notice that the office of Consul had been left vacant by the death of Col. Chenoweth, and that its duties had, for the time, devolved upon me. I requested to be relieved from those duties at an early day, and looked for relief by every steamer until it came. In fact I was informed by the oldest resident American Merchant in China that the Consul General had a surplus man who might

be expected down from Shanghai in three weeks, or a month, at farthest to take the Consulate off my hands.

Third, In this matter I followed precisely the Precedent of Col. Chenoweth in the appointment of myself as Acting Interpreter, as you will see from copies of his dispatches Nos 9 & 10 of Jan'y 9th & 10th 1870. and also my dispatch No 4 Sept. 30th 1870. See Inclosures 1, 2, & 3, and, as his action was not criticised. So far as I could find from the Consular Record, I supposed it correct.

Fourth, My first Account for A. R. Vrooman as deputy was, also sent forwarded from the office of the Consul General without any notice to me that it was irregular and as the draft was honored I supposed it all right and sent the second in the same form. But subsequently received notice from Washington that the amount had been charged to me in account.

Fifth, I had written Aug 4th 1870 to the Consul General making inquiries on the subject and received his reply No 72. See Inclosure No 4.

At the close of the First Quarter of 1871 not having received any intimation that the first Account in the name of A. R. Vrooman as my deputy was irregular I sent the second for the fourth Quarter of 1870 on the first Quarter of 1871 and received from the

Consul General the information that a nomination should have been made. But as I was quite sure that no nomination or mention of my name had been made in my own case until after I had served over four months and presented my account for one Quarter. I let the matter rest until it should be passed upon at Washington. After receiving notice from department that the account was irregular and that the draft had not been paid. I made out the account for the 3rd & 4th Quarter of the 1870 and the first Quarter of 1871 in the regular form in my own name as U. S. Interpreter. These were approved by the U. S. Consul and forwarded by him with approval. See Enclosure No 6. To which he received a reply from Consul General disapproving of the payment (See Enclosure No 7) on the ground that he thinks the duties of both officers could have been performed by me within the usual hours of business.

Now I beg to say that I am happy to learn that the Consul General entertains so favorable an estimate of my business capacity, but I can by no means coincide with his conclusion.

My own opinion, borne out by the Records

the Consulate, is, that no one man living could properly performed all the labor as it was required, and done it within the usual hours of business. I was not unfrequently in the office from A. M. till 9 P. M.. The Interpreters dues for the five Quarters in question, if paid for at the rate established by the U. S. Minister at Peking, would amount to over two thousand dollars (\$2000⁰⁰) instead of (\$750⁰⁰) as provided by law. The Record shows that during two years as U. S. Interpreter have performed labor worth over five thousand dollars and the question now is simply this, will the Executive Department of the Government refuse to pay the moiety appropriated by Congress for this labor? I cannot believe that for services honestly rendered in full, pay will be withheld, and have before taken upon me the labor of addressing Your Honor on the subject. Trusting it will meet at your hands the attention which the good name of our Country demands.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant

J. Vrooman

S. Enclosed please find approved copy of the Account in question. Inclosure No 8
S. V.

The U.S. Government in gc with J. Vrooman
U.S. Interpreter Canton China

10 To Services as Interpreter to the
U.S. Consulate for the third
quarter of 1870 at the rate of
\$1000⁰⁰ per year 250⁰⁰

1 31st To Services as Interpreter to the
U.S. Consulate for the fourth
quarter of 1870 at the rate of
\$1000⁰⁰ per year 250⁰⁰

11 31st To Services as Interpreter to the
U.S. Consulate for the first
quarter of 1871 at the rate of
\$1000⁰⁰ per year 250⁰⁰

750⁰⁰

Canton J. Vrooman
January 10th 1871

Knowing the history of the above
claim, and all the circumstances of
its origin, I have no hesitation in
recommending its payment. Given
under my hand, and the Seal of this
Consulate, this 10th day of January
A. D. 1872

R. G. W. Jewell
U. S. Consul

Inclosure

No 8

Interpreters of
for 3rd & 4th quarters
of 1970 +

1st quarter of
1970

Canton

A. V. ...

(copy)

Enclosure No 1

Received

No 2
U. S. Consulate
Canton Jan 8, ¹⁸1870

to Fifth Auditor of the Treasury
Washington

I have the honor to inform you that I have drawn on you (apt No 5) dated January 6th 1870, for Two Hundred ninety-four ¹⁰⁰Dollars, (\$294¹⁰⁰), on account of salary of Interpreter at this consulate. The draft netted here at 15 of discount on its face Hundred and Fifty Dollars, (\$250⁰⁰), which was the amount the Interpreter for the fourth quarter of 1869. I beg leave to forward with this the Quarterly Account (Enclosure No One) of Acting Interpreter, Res. D. Wooman for the above mentioned quarter. Exchange Vouchers, (Enclosure No Two), relating to the draft, and the receipt (Enclosure No Three) of Acting Interpreter for Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

I am Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant

(signed) B. P. Chenoweth
U. S. Consul

No. 6

U. S. Consulate

Canton, Sept. 13th 1871.

George F. Seward Esq.

Consul General for China, Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of dispatch 690 signed by Matthew L. Yates Esq, Vice Consul & moral, kindly forwarding to my address a newspaper with the report of the case of the "Norna", for which I am under many obligations to the Vice Consul.

I beg to be allowed to inclose in this Communication the Interpreter's accounts for services rendered to Third and Fourth Quarters of the year 1870, and for the First Quarter of 1871, which I felt it a duty to recommend payment of.

The circumstances are these, viz, In consequence the death of Col. Chenoweth, Consul at this Port was the last of June, 1870, and there being no Vice Consul for same, it naturally devolved upon Mr Daniel Vrooman then U. S. Consular Interpreter, by appointment of the President of the United States, to take charge of the Public Archives, and temporarily exercise the duties

of the office, in order that the Public interests should not be suffer.

On the 15th of July A. D. 1870, he was appointed, by the United States Minister for China Vice Consul for this Port, and, as per paragraph 10 Con. Reg. the duties of the office of the Consul then legally devolved upon him. The services of an Interpreter were just as necessary as before his appointment to the office of Vice Consul — in truth those services could not be dispensed with, and were faithfully performed with the assistance of his wife, Mrs A R Grosman, a good Chinese and English scholar, entitling him certainly to the pay belonging to the office. I hope the approval of these claims and a recommendation for their payment will be cheerfully given by the Consul-General, being on the spot can appreciate all the facts connected with the service for which payment is asked.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very obediently Yours,

(Signed) R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

Received

Enclosure No 2

No 16
U. S. Consulate
Canton Jan 10th 1870

Mr
Hon Hamilton Fisk
Secretary of State
Washington

I have the honor to inform you that shortly after I took charge of this Consulate, I was notified by the Interpreter, W. C. Preston that he would not act longer in that capacity. It was his intention to return to America in a few months. I found it necessary further, to absent himself from Canton account of sickness on his family, and I was consequently obliged upon to appoint an Acting Interpreter on the spot. The only available person for the position was the Rev. D. Crooman and was therefore appointed. A few days since, Mr. Preston handed in a formal resignation, a copy of which I forward to you herewith (encure No. One).

Mr. Crooman has now been acting as interpreter for several months, & gives good service. If you see fit to make his appointment permanent I shall receive a notification to that effect with thanks.

I am Sir, Your obedient servant
(Signed) B. P. Chenoweth.
U. S. Consul

Enclosure No 3

Received

No 4

U. S. Consulate at Canton

September 30th 1870

the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

I beg to forward you the account for salary of the U. S. Interpreter for the third quarter of 1870 ending this day.

You will observe that this account is signed by A. P. Vromma Deputy Interpreter. It may be proper to state A. P. V. is my wife who speaks Chinese as a Native and although not regularly reported to the Department as deputy Interpreter it she has assisted much in writing.

The labors of the Interpreter have been excessively heavy during the past quarter averaging nearly one despatch per day. I could dispense with all translations for myself, but they must be made for the Records of the Consulate.

You will observe that I have drawn on you in favor and to order of Mr. Samuel Hill Esqr of San Francisco California payable in gold for the salary of the U. S. Interpreter the third quarter of 1870. By this drawing I save to the Treasury Department some 44th and its amount to about the same to the Int. as it would to draw and sell drafts here.

Perhaps I ought to add that over \$60⁰⁰ of the above

has been paid to one Chinese secretary besides various
sums to others for translating when time did
permit to revise translations myself.

I am

Sir

Your obedient servant

D. Vrooman

U. S. Consul

1773

Canton

D. Vrooman

Vice Consul

(Copy)

No 82

US Consulate General
Shanghai May 5th 1871

J. Vrooman Esq
Late acting U.S. Consul
Canton

Sir

your despatch No 9 has been received.
I am not aware that Mr A. R. Vrooman
has been nominated to the Department
as Vice Interpreter & am inclined to
believe that in the absence of such
nomination approved by me, the
accounts rendered will be rejected.

I have the honor to be
your obedient servant
(Signed) George F. Sewall
Consul General.

No 72

(Copy)

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai Aug 13th 1871

J. Wooman Esq

Acting U.S. Consul
Canton

Sir, I have received your despatch of
Aug 4th relating to the Salary of Interpreter
for the 2^d quarter of the current year &
asking advice.

I would suggest that you send forward your
account in the usual form except that
in approving it you would mention in
your despatch accompanying it & also inform
the Secretary of State of the circumstances
under which the draft is drawn.

I can not see any reason to suspect the non
payment of the draft at the Treasury Department
as there is a distinct appropriation for the
Interpreters Salary at your post—

I have the honor &c &c,

(Signed) B. Jenkins
U.S. Consul General

No 91

US Consulate General
Shanghai Oct 9th 1871

R. G. W. Jewell Esq,
U.S. Consul
Canton

Sir

I have received your despatch No 9.
I am constrained to believe that Mr Vrooman
could have discharged the duties devolved
upon him as Interpreter and acting
consul within the usual hours of
business, and I am unable therefore
to approve the account for Mr Vrooman's
services

I have the honor to be
your obedient servant
(signed) George F. Sewall
Consul General,

Ms. A. 9.2.1

Wm. V. Fish

Canton, Dec. 31st 1871.

To the Hon. Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State



Washington, D. C.

Sir,

Having resigned the office of U. S. Interpreter to the Consulate at Canton and being desirous that all accounts with the U. S. Government should be satisfactorily adjusted, I feel it a duty to make a brief explanation in regard to an error in form which has led to the rejection of ^{one of} my accounts covering nine months of unusually laborous services as Interpreter, from July 1st 1870 to March 31st 1871. I was misled by Presidents found in the Consular Record which I then supposed were not erroneous, and feel that it would be rather severe to punish me, a novice, who

never solicited office, for a harmless ^{mission} (when, the duties of Consul were forced upon me,) to recommend a deputy when I did not know nor conjecture that it was required. As Interpreter I felt that I was myself responsible for my deputy, and that under the circumstances. It was doing right to give my wife the position, moreover there being no American gentleman at Canton, able, and willing to serve as Interpreter a nomination of any other party was, at that time, simply impossible. After the arrival of R. G. M. Jewell Esq. to relieve me from the Consulate and the last account of A. R. Mooman as deputy had been sent forward to Washington. I was informed by the Consul General that it was irregular, in as much as her name had not been sent up for

(approval.

(Now I beg leave to say that under the circumstances the omission to nominate an Interpreter was not unnatural. First, I was myself Interpreter and as there was no other American in Canton who could perform this important patriotic labor with less detriment to his regular duties I expected to hold the office until the return of some absentees.

Second, In my letter to the Hon. Secretary of State giving him notice that the office of Consul had been left vacant by the death of Col. Schenck, and that its duties had, for the time, devolved upon me. I requested to be relieved from those duties at an early day, and looked for relief by every steamer until it came. In fact I was informed by the oldest resident

American Merchant in China that the Consul General had a superfluous man who might be expelled down from Shanghai in three weeks, or a month at farthest to take the consulate off my hands.

Third, In this matter I followed precisely the precedent of Col. Chenoweth in the appointment of myself as Acting Interpreter, as you will see from Copies of his dispatches Nos 9 & 10 of Jan'y. 9th & 10th 1870. and also my dispatch No. 4 Sept. 30th 1870. See inclosures 1, 2, & 3, and, as his action was not criticised. So far as I could find from the Consular Record, I supposed it correct.

Fourth, My first Account for A. R. Trorman as deputy was also sent forward from the office of the Consul General without any notice to me that it was irregular and as the draft was honored I supposed

it all right and sent the second in the same form. But subsequently received notice from Washington that the amount had been changed to one in account.

Fifth. I had written Aug 4th 1870 to the Consul General making inquiries on the subject and received his reply No 72 in enclosure No 4.

At the close of the first Quarter of 1871 not having received any intimation that the first Account in the name of A. R. Two-
man as my Deputy was irregular I sent ⁴⁰ in the same form the second, for the fourth Quarter of 1870 and the first Quarter of 1871 and received from the Consul General the information that a nomination should have been made. But as I was quite sure that no nomination or mention of my name had been made in my own case until after I had

served over four months and presented my account for one Quarter. I let the matter rest until it should be passed upon at Washington. After receiving notice from the Department that the account was irregular and that the draft had not been paid I made out the account for the 3rd & 4th Quarters of 1870 and the 1st Quarter of 1871 in the regular form, in my own name, as U. S. Interpreter. These were approved by the U. S. Consul and forwarded by him with approval. See Inclosure No 6. To which he received a reply from Consul General disapproving of the payment (See Inclosure No 7) on the ground that he thinks the duties of both officers could have been performed by me within the usual hours of business.

Now I beg to say that I am happy to

learn that the Consul General entertains
so favorable an estimate of my business
capacity, but I can by no means coincide
with his conclusion.

My own opinion, borne out by the Records
of the Consulate, is, that no man living
could have properly performed all the
labor as it was required, and done it
within the usual hours of business. I
was not infrequently in the office from
8 a m. till 9 P. M. The Interpreters'
dues for the three Quarters in question,
if paid for at the rate established by the
U. S. Minister at Peking, would amount
to over two thousand dollars (\$2000⁰⁰) in-
stead of (\$750⁰⁰) as provided by law.
The Record shows that during two years
as U. S. Interpreter I have performed
labor worth over five thousand dollars.

and the question now is simply this, will the Executive Department of the Government refuse to pay the money appropriated by Congress for this labor? I cannot believe that for services honestly rendered in full pay will be withheld, and have therefore taken upon me the labor of addressing your honor on the subject. Trusting it will meet at your hands the attention which the good name of our Country demands.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

J. Vrooman

P. S. - Enclosed please find approved copy of the account in question. Inborn No. 8
J. V.

~~Enclosure~~
Received

No. 9.

U. S. Consulate,
Canton Jan 9th 1870

To The Fifth Auditor of the Treasury
Washington

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that I have drawn on you (Draft No 5) dated January 6th 1870, for Two Hundred Ninety-four and $\frac{4}{100}$ Dollars, (\$294 $\frac{4}{100}$), on account of salary of Interpreter at this Consulate. The draft netted here at 15% discount on its face Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, (\$250⁰⁰), which was the amount due the Interpreter for the fourth quarter of 1869. They leave to forward with this the Quarterly Account (Enclosure No One) of the Acting Interpreter, Rev. D. Trovman for the above mentioned quarter. Exchange Vouchers, (Enclosure No. Two), relating to the sale of the draft and the receipt, (Enclosure No Three) of the Acting Interpreter for Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

I am dear Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Signed) B. P. Chenoweth
U. S. Consul

Enclosure No. 1

Received

No 16

U. S. Consulate
Canton Jan 16th

To the

Hon. Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State,
Washington

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that
by after I took charge of this Consulate, I was
notified by the Interpreter, Rev. L. F. Pres-
that he would not act longer in that cap-
as it was his intention to return to America in
months. He found it necessary, further, to absent to
from Canton on account of sickness on his part
and I was consequently called upon to appoint
an Acting Interpreter on the spot. The only
available person for the position, was the
Daniel Crooman who was therefore appointed
a few days since, Mr. Preston handed
a formal resignation, a copy of which I
to you herewith. (Enclosure No. One).

Mr. Crooman has now been acting as my
for several months, and gives good service.
If you see fit to make his appointment

permanent. I shall receive a notification to that effect with thanks.

I am Sir, your obedient servant

D. P. Chenoweth

U. S. Consul

Enclosure No 3

Received No 4

U. S. Consulate at Canton

September 30th 1870

The Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

Sir

I beg to forward you the account for salary of the U. S. Interpreter for the third quarter of 1870 ending this day.

You will observe that this account is signed by A. P. Troiman as Deputy Interpreter. It may be proper to state A. P. V. is my wife who speaks Chinese as a Native & although not regularly reported to the Department as deputy Interpreter yet she has assisted much in writing.

The labors of the Interpreter have been excessively heavy during the past quarter averaging nearly one despatch per day. I could dispense with all translations for myself, but they must be made for the records of the Consulate.

You will observe that I have drawn on you in

favor of, and to order of Mr. Samuel Hill of San Francisco California payable in gold & salary of the U. S. Interpreter for the third of 1870. By this drawing I save to the Treas. Department some 44^{ths} & it amounts to about same to the Int. as it would to draw and drafts here.

Perhaps I ought to add that over \$60⁰⁰ of above has been paid to one Chinese secretw besides various sums to others for translation when time did not permit me to read translation myself.

I am

Sir

Your obedient Servant

W. D. Crookman

U. S. Cons

Inclaves

No. 1, No. 2 & No. 3

(copy)

No. 72

U. S. Consulate General,

Shanghai, Aug. 13th 1870.

D. Vrooman Esq.

Acting U. S. Consul,

Canton.

Sir,

I have received your dispatch of Aug. 1st relating to the salary of Interpreter for the second quarter of the current year, and asking advice.

I would suggest that you send forward the account in the usual form, except that in "approving" it, you would mention in your dispatch accompanying it, and also inform the Secretary of State of the circumstances under which the draft is drawn. I cannot see any reason to suspect the non-payment of the draft at the Treasury Department, as there is a distinct appropriation for the Interpreter's salary at your port.

I have,

ve ve ve

(signed)

B. Jenkins

U. S. Consul General.

Copy)

No. 82.

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, ~~May~~ 5th 1871.

D. Vrooman Esquire
late acting U. S. Consul,
Canton.

Sir:

Your dispatch no. 9 has been received. I am not aware that Mr A. R. Vrooman has been nominated to the department as Vice Interpreter, and inclined to believe that in the absence of such nomination approved by me, the accounts rendered will be rejected.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(signed)

George F. Seward
Consul General.

(copy)

No. 9.

U. S. Consulate
Canton, Sept. 13th 1871.

George F. Seward Esq.

Consul General for China, Shanghai.

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of dispatch No. 90, signed by Matthew L. Yates Esq., Vice Consul General, kindly forwarding to my address a newspaper with the report of the case of the "Korna", for which I am under many obligations to the Vice Consul.

I beg to be allowed to inclose in this communication the Interpreter's accounts for services rendered during the Third and Fourth Quarters of the year 1870, and for the First Quarter of 1871, which I felt it a duty to recommend payment of.

The circumstances are these, viz; In consequence of the death of Col. Chen-oweth, Consul at this Port ~~contd~~ near the last of June, 1870, and there being no Vice Consul for same, it naturally devolved upon Mr Daniel Vrooman

then U. S. Consular Interpreter, by appointment of the President of the United States, to take charge of the public archives, and temporarily exercise the duties of the office, in order that the public interests should not suffer. On the 15th of July A. D. 1870, he was appointed, by the United States Minister for China, Vice Consul for this Port, and, as per paragraph 10 Con. Reg. the duties of the Office of Consul then legally devolved upon him. The services of an Interpreter were just as necessary now as before his appointment to the office of Vice Consul — in truth those services could not be dispensed with, and were faithfully performed with the assistance of his wife, Mrs A. R. Vrooman, a good Chinese and English scholar, entitling him certainly to the pay belonging to the office. I hope the approval of these claims and a recommendation for their payment will be cheerfully given by the Consul General, who, being on the spot can appreciate all the facts

connected with the service for which
payment is asked.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very obediently yours,

(Signed,

R. G. W. Gevett

U. S. Consul.

(Copy)

No. 91.

U. S. Consulate General
Shanghai, Oct 9th 1871.

R. G. W. Jewell Esquire,
U. S. Consul,
~~Consul~~

Sir;

I have received your dispatch No. 9.

I am constrained to believe &
that Mr Vrooman could have discharged
the duties devolving upon him as
Interpreter and Acting Consul, within
the usual hours of business, and I
am unable therefore to approve the
account for Mr Vrooman's services.

I have the honor to be,


Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

George F. Seward,
Consul General

(Copy)

The U.S. Government in agreement with S. Vrooman
U.S. Interpreter Canton

70	To Services as interpreter to the U.S. Consulate for the <u>third</u> quarter of 1870 at the rate of \$1000 ⁰⁰ per annum	250 ⁰⁰	
31 st	To Services as Interpreter to the U.S. Consulate for the <u>fourth</u> quarter of 1870 at the rate of \$1000 ⁰⁰ per annum	250 ⁰⁰	
71	To Services as Interpreter to the U.S. Consulate for the <u>first</u> quarter of 1871 at the rate of \$1000 ⁰⁰ per annum	250 ⁰⁰	
	Canton Jan 10 th 1871 S. Vrooman		750 ⁰⁰
<p>Knowing the history of the above claim and all the circumstances of its origin I have no hesitation in recommending its payment Given under my hand and the Seal of this Consulate this 10th day of January 1872 (Signed) R. H. Sewell  U.S. Consul</p>			

1st Consular Bureau.
March. 16. 1872.

Subject: The claim of Mrs. A. R. Vrooman
by her husband D. Vrooman,
late interpreter & Vice Consul at
Canton - for interpretation for
the 3^d & 4th Qrs. 7-1870, and 1st
quarter 7-1871. \$750.

D. Vrooman was apptd. Inter-
preter at Canton April 14, 1870. He
was also Vice Consul.

On the death of Consul Chenoweth
Mr. V. assumed charge on July 1st
1870, and continued to act as
such until the new Consul took
charge viz on 9th April 1871, and
he has been paid the salary of the
Consulate for that period.

He seems to have employed his
wife - Mrs. A. R. V. - as interpreter
during this period he acted in the
vacancy, but he did not make
a nomination to this Dept nor to the
Consul General at Shanghai. The
first intimation the Dept. had

of

of her acting as interpreter was in a request from the 5th Auditor to be informed whether Mrs. V. should be allowed the salary of interpreter (\$2000 per annum) from July 1st 1870 to March 31st 1871 the time for which she charges.

The Dept. replied that she was ~~not~~ known as interpreter and ~~declined~~ to approve the $\frac{1}{2}$ C.

Mr. Vrooman now receives the ground and asserts that he could not discharge the duties of V.C. and interpreter at the same. Mr. Jewell the present Consul approves the payment. Mr. G. F. Seward, Consul Genl at Shanghai, on the other hand thinks that Mr. V. could have performed the duties of both offices in office hours, and refuses to approve the $\frac{1}{2}$ C for Mr. Vrooman's services.

As soon as Mr. V. learnt that Mrs. V.'s $\frac{1}{2}$ C had not been approved by the Dept. he made it out in his own name as interpreter, but Mr. Seward - C. G. declined to approve it for the reason stated above.

above.

Mr. D. resigned as Interpreter to
take effect on Dec^r 31, 1871, and he
wishes this be allowed if possible.

Ref Submitted

A. B. Wood.

10/10/81

N^o 19 United States Consulate at Canton.
P. S. Jewell, to the State Department.
Consul

Subject:
Rent and Miscellaneous Account.



7th 19 Consulate of the United States
Canton, January 2nd 1872
Hon. J. C. B. Davis
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward
to the State Department, herewith,
the Rent and Miscellaneous Account
of this Consulate for the Quarter
ending December 31st 1871, the same
being numbered 83, accompanied by
the proper vouchers, numbered 1, 2
3 & 4.

I will remark, here, in reference
to the Stern "Flag", that notwithstanding
I had advised the Department of the
want of Flags in my dispatch N^o
15, supposing at the time that the
one in use would sustain the wear
until I could be furnished, I was
compelled to have one made here,
as the old one was literally torn
into shreds soon after my order was
started. Nothing is lost, however,
as those now possession of the
Consulate.

Concubate will be used with care,
and with an eye to as great durability
as the climate will admit of.

I have the honor, Sir, to be,

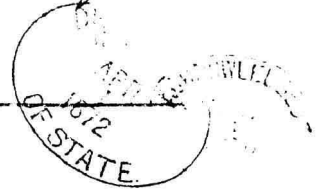
Your obedient servant,
R. S. W. Jewell,
N. S. Consul.

Inclasures

- 83 Rent and Miscellaneous Account Nos
with accompanying vouchers, Nos
1, 2, 3, & 4, and
Exchange Vouchers for same Nos 85 & 86
85 & 86

mjs:Q

*No 20 United States Consulate at Canton
R. B. W. Jewell, to the Department of State
Consul*



Subject:

Quarterly Accounts and Returns

N^o 20 Consulate of the United States,
Canton, January 2nd 1872
Am. J. L. B. Davis
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have drawn my draft on the Hon^{ble} Secretary of State for the sum of Four hundred and Fifty-two and $\frac{47}{100}$ dollars in favor of Messrs Russell & Co. of this city. This sum includes - Sixty-seven and $\frac{87}{100}$ dollars, less by Exchange, without which, said Draft, N^o 10, and dated January 2nd 1872, would have amounted to Three hundred and Eighty-four and $\frac{60}{100}$ dollars; the same being a balance due me at the close of the Fourth Quarter of 1871, for services as Consul at this Port.

And I beg, herewith, to inclose the following named Returns from this Consulate for the Fourth Quarter of 1871, viz: Copy of Invoice Book, N^o 110; Official Letter Received, N^o 111; ~
Official Letter Sent, N^o 112; Arrivals
and

113 and Departures & A. 113; Names of
 114 Deceased & 114; Navigation and
 115 Commerce, A. 115; Persons to whom
 116 Passports & A. 116; List of Persons
 117 Employed & A. 117; Aggregate of
 118 Return of Fees to A. 98; All of
 which I trust, will be found accu-
 rately reported, notwithstanding some
 of them are without an item. And

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. G. W. Jewell,

U. S. Consul.

— Inclosures —

Returns Nos 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115,
 116, 117 & 98.

Form No. 2, 114

AMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with *R. S. W. Jewell*, U. S. Consul at *Lanton*, from *30th Sept. 1871* to *Decr 31st 1871*, inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
	<i>No Item</i>					
		<i>No Item</i>				
				<i>No Item</i>		
						<i>No Item</i>

R. S. W. Jewell

U. S. Consul.

NO.	WHEN ISSUED	TO WHOM ISSUED	AGE	STATURE	COMPLEXION	EYES	HAIR	NOSE	MOUTH	TEETH	COMPLEXION	FACE	REMARKS
1	Dec 27 1871	Charles Williams	Ht 5 ft 6 in	Weight 140 lbs	Medium	Brown	Dark Brown	Nose	Mouth	Teeth	Complexion	Face	Remarks
													He is now in the service of the U.S. Army at Fort Mifflin, Pa.

NOTE.—This return to be made every six months to the Department of State.

A. S. M. Jewell
U. S. Consul.

No. 101.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, January 28 1872.

R. E. W. Jewell Esquire,
United States Consul
Canton.

I have had the honor to receive
your dispatch No. 26. Concerning your
accounts and returns for the fourth
quarter 1871.

There are many informalities
in these returns and accounts,
but having already called your
attention to similar ones in those
heretofore rendered, it does not
seem necessary to recapitulate
them here.

Flags and Stationery may
be procured from this Office on
requisitions made in duplicate.

I inclose 24 Cents, to pay
postage on unofficial & H " >
Correspondence between us, the
same having been erroneously
charged

to the Government. Please
note that comment in your next
issue of letters received.

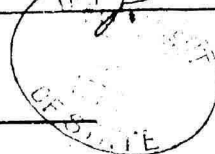
I have the honor to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

Wm. A. A. A.

Myrdd

N^o 21 Consulate of the United States at Canton
R. S. W. Jewell to the Department of State
U. S. Consul



Subject:

The receipt of Circular N^o 13,
of date Oct 14/71; and of the volume
of U. S. Import Duties, of Aug 1/71

7021 Consulate of the United States,
Canton, January 10th 1872
Hon. J. C. B. Davis
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to express my indebtedness to the Department of State for the volume having the title "U. S. Import Duties," dated Aug. 1st 1871, and also to acknowledge receipt of Circular N^o. 13, dated Oct 14, 1871, directing the charge of 45^{cts} additional fees on Passports, which shall be scrupulously observed by me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours obedient servant,
R. S. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

Moore

N^o 22 United States Consulate at Canton,
R. S. W. Jewell to the Department of State

Subject - Death of G. D. Williams
Abstract of contents

He died at Hong Kong from
a pistol shot discharged from a
weapon in his own hands

Consulate of the United States
Canton, 28 March 1872

Sir Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: The melancholy duty is mine to announce the death of C. Delano Williams Esq. of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, by a pistol shot fired from a pistol into his brain by his own hand, at Hong Kong, on the morning of the 26th inst., at a little after twelve. He died in four hours afterward, and was never conscious after the fatal catastrophe.

He had been appointed Consular Agent by this Consulate, subject to the approval of the Department, to reside at the port of Kiangchow, on the Island of Hainan, and was waiting the formal opening of the Port.

Depression of mind, induced by inability to overcome financial difficulties, is believed to have been the

The cause of this desperate resolve, which has naturally shocked a large circle of acquaintances, to many of whom he has been known for many years. He was nearly sixty years of age, and had lived in China quite a number of years. He had returned from a visit to his native state, in America, only about ten months, and seemed eager to enter upon the labors of a field, which seemed to him, very promising in the acquirement of honor and wealth.

I have the honor to be,
 Your obedient servant,
 R. S. W. Jewell,
 U. S. Consul.



Mr. H. L.

Nº 23. United States Consulate at Canton

R. J. M. Jewell to the Department of State

Subject—Rent and Miscellaneous Account

Abstract of contents



The usual report referring to Expenses.

at fifteen days sight.

I have the honor, Sir, to be

Your obedient servant,

R. G. W. Jewell

U. S. Consul.

Inclousures

N^o 1 — Receipt for Rent.

" 2 — Bill and Receipt for stationery.

" 35 & 86 Exchange Vouchers.

Ms. 12

Recd

N^o 24 United States Consulate at Canton
R. S. W. Jewell to the Department of State
Subject — Quarterly Returns
Abstract of contents:
Referring entirely to inclosures.

R. H. United States Consulate
Canton, April 1st 1872

Hon. Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit
herewith, to the Department of State,
the following Quarterly Returns, which
it is made my duty to forward, viz:
Copy of the Invoice Book, N^o 110 - N^o 110
Register of official Letters Received, N^o 111 - N^o 111
Register of official Letters Sent, N^o 112 - N^o 112
Arrivals and Departures of American
Vessels, N^o 113 - Return of Deceased
American citizens, N^o 114 - Navigation
and Commerce, N^o 115. All of which
I trust, you will find correct and
according to Form.

I have the honor, Sir, to be
Your obedient servant,
R. G. W. Jewell
U. S. Consul

Enclosures - Returns, Nos 110, 111, 112,
113, 114 & 115

FORM No. ¹¹⁴ 24

LIST of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with *R. E. W. Jewell*, U. S. Consul at *Canton, China*, from *1st January* to *March 31st*, inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
1872 March 26	<i>Charles Delano Williams</i>	<i>Boston Mass</i>		<i>Hong Kong</i>		
<p>The presumption is that he left nothing in the way of property, except some few personal effects, which his wife takes charge of. He committed suicide, as I have already informed the Department.</p> <p>I only mention the circumstance here because, as he was appointed Consular Agent for this Consulate, he was, to that extent, identified with it. I refer, respectfully, to my dispatch detailing the sad event.</p>						

R. E. W. Jewell,

U. S. Consul.

over *action* *Mr. Howard*
No 25 Consulate of the United States at Canton
R. S. W. Jewell to the Department of State
Subject Resignation of Interpreter
Abstract A. P. Happer et al. resigns
the office of U. S. Consular Interpreter
- finds it difficult to fill same.



N^o. 25 Consulate of the United States,
Canton, 8 April 1872

Hon. Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I am sorry to have the unpleasant duty to perform in giving the Department intelligence of the resignation of A. P. Hopperd, late Consular Interpreter to this Consulate. I inclose a copy of the document, which was placed in my ~~possession~~ possession this morning.

On Saturday last he informed me that the Board of Missionaries complain that his time was not given entirely to the Missionary work—hence he expected to resign; yet supposed he could continue a little while longer in office; but it seems he is not permitted to indulge his wishes in this regard.

I regret the necessity which forces this circumstance upon me
the

the more for the reason that Doctor Happer was well qualified in all respects for the duties of his position, and, moreover, it is next to impossible to fill that office with American citizens. Indeed this remark applies with equal force to the offices of Vice Consul, which is still unfilled, to my great regret, and to the office of Constable or Marshal; both of which positions ought to be occupied.

It would be as much impossible to (effectively) perform the duties of Consul of any Nation without the services of an Interpreter, or teacher, as they are often called, in China, as to run a steam engine without the aid of water. It is a fact, inapplicable to Western people, that ^{the} most thoroughly educated in Chinese literature, of Western people, and who edit Chinese lexicons, and other works, are compelled to keep in their employ a teacher. I enclose also letter of Rev. C. F. Preston.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant

Enclosures:—
 N^o 1 Resignation of A. P. Happer
 2 Letter of Rev. C. F. Preston.

R. S. W. Jewell,
 U. S. Consul.

N^o 1.

(Copy)

Canton, China April 8th 1872.

Hon. Judge Jewell

U. S. Consul.

My dear Judge,

Circum-

stances have occurred which prevent me from continuing to discharge the duties of the office of Interpreter to the U. S. Consulate at Canton. I hereby resign that office. While doing so, I wish to express my best acknowledgements for the kindness and courtesy which has always marked your official intercourse with me.

With much respect and regard

Your fellow citizen

(signed,

Andrew P. Slapper.

N^o 2.

(Copy)

Banton 8th April 1872

R. G. Jewell, Esq.

U. S. Consul &c, &c, &c,

My dear Sir;

I have received your note with the tender of the office of U. S. Consular Interpreter, and beg to reply that the last mail brought a letter from the Secy of our Board of Missions expressing their disapproval of their agents engaging in secular employment, giving some reasons for that action, and, specially, with reference to the application of Dr. Slapper as to the matter in hand. Of course it would be impossible for me to entertain the proposition under these circumstances. But further I have always felt — that it was a false position for a missionary — and allowable only under peculiar circumstances — I see by the papers that the late Consul Jones is pushing his scheme to get hold of the surplus funds paid by the Chinese gov^t for U. S. Claims — to be applied to the important object of educating young men from U. S. as Interpreters — This end is, at least, a consummation devoutly to be wished. I should regret exceedingly

Yours
sincerely

exceedingly to be turned away from my proper missionary work. I have had not a little experience, and know of what I speak. And yet I am sensible of the obligations under which all American citizens rest to do all in their power to advance the interests of their country. I shall be at your service to do all consistent with my duties under these circumstances. I trust you may be able to find assistance without calling upon any one engaged in the evangelization of the Chinese.

With kind regards, I am, my dear Sir,
yours respectfully
(signed) C. F. Preston.

Apr 25 Consulate of the United States at Canton
R. S. W. Jewell to the Department of State
Inclosures Nos 1 & 2

Abstract Resignation of A. D. Hays
and declination of C. F. Preston of the
position of U. S. Consular Interpreter
at Canton.

Wives act with No 29

Mr. Jewell

No 27. Consulate of the United States at Canton.

R. S. W. Jewell to the Department of State

Subject Appointment of Interpreter

Abstract of Contents.

Have appointed Wong Ming Cook
Interpreter subject to the approval
of the Department



No 27 United States Consulate
Canton 8th April 1872
Hon. Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that after making application to all Americans in this vicinity, who are qualified, to accept of the position of United States Consular Interpreter to this Consulate, and without success, I have appointed, subject to the approval of the Department of State, Mr. Wong Ning Look, an educated Chinese gentleman, to the position, and believe it is the best I can do, under the circumstances.

Mr. Look is very well qualified in every way save that of citizenship, which is an objection, in my view, of an insuperable character, were it possible to fill the position with a qualified American citizen but it is not possible. I was, therefore, compelled to make a choice
of

of two evils, viz: let the public Interests suffer, else avail myself of the services of a gentleman whose only fault ~~is~~ his nationality.

Mr Cook has been connected with the Missionaries for many years, as their Chinese teacher; and, with the Consulate of the United States, during all of Mr Vrooman's connection (as Vice Consul and Interpreter) as his teacher, otherwise Chinese dispatch framer. For, no matter howsoever well a foreigner may be able to speak the Chinese dialect of this section, called the Cantonese, he must employ the services of an educated native to write it properly, else his attempt to make himself understood would seem ridiculous; and ^{as} badly understood by the Chinese, as often happens to the French or Germans in their efforts to make themselves understood when conversing with some of our people.

Hence the teacher is indispensable with the best educated foreigner
in

in epistolary matters of an important nature. And, of course, is as familiar with the communication, the only serious objection, as the party is who composed it. To overcome this difficulty, in the present state of the Chinese language, and with the singular peculiarities belonging to it, is thought to be impossible. The student must begin its study at a very early age, and he must then devote almost a life time to its acquirement.

Trusting my conduct in this matter will be approved until an American can be found who is ^{both} capable and willing to accept of the position,

I have the honor, Sir, to be

Your obedient servant

R. S. W. Jewell

N. S. Consul

*P. S. - All complain of the insufficiency of the salary.



N^o 26 Consulate of the United States at Canton
R. S. W. Jewell to the Department of State
Subject Reception of Circular N^o 16
Abstract Will be governed by its
instructions



No. 26

Consulate of the United States of America,

Canton, 10 April, 1872

Hon. Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknow-
ledge the receipt of Circular
No. 16, dated January 10, 1872,
and will govern myself in
accordance with the instructions
therein contained.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

100
wes

To Mr O'Connor
CH June 25
and on in his hands
C July 8

Mr O'Connor
Mr Wood

No 28 Consulate of the United States at Canton
R. S. W. Jewell to the Department of State
Subject Liability of American
steamer Spark to Hospital dues.

Abstract of Contents

Said steamer professed to abjure her nationality
by sale to an English Company—but
had not paid her Tonnage dues, and
refused to pay Hospital dues.



N^o 28 United States Consulate
Canton, 1st May 1872.
Hon J. L. B. Davis,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to state
the following facts in connection with
the trial, in this Consular Court,
of the American steamer Spark;
for an alleged collision with, and
the final destruction of, a Chinese
junk, laden with cargo and passengers.

The evidence on the trial of
the case went to shew that the
American steamer Spark left
Macao on the morning of the 16th
day of March, 1871, on her return
to Canton; and pursued an undeviating
course, being a straight line, until
she ran into a Chinese junk,
lying at anchor, and busy mending
its sails. That the said junk being
parted from its anchor by the force
of the collision, and being cut down,
floated off a short distance and
sunk, carrying down all its cargo,
which

which consisted principally of Sugar and Bean oil cake. Several lives were lost by the collision, in the efforts of the passengers to escape death. The morning was very clear—no fog—but a stiff breeze blowing at the time. The Chinese witnesses, sevenⁱⁿ number, stated that they made all effort, by shouting and by beating the Gong, to warn off the advancing vessel, but she continued to come. That their vessel had been at anchor for more than two hours, and that she was a little out of the usual course of vessels bound as was the Spark.

The defendant made a plea to the jurisdiction of the Council, alleging that the Spark had changed her Nationality, by sale to an English Company, a little more than one month prior to the bringing of the action against her by the Chinese. The statement to this effect was made by her present Commander,
over

over his signature, without oath or seal, and ^{was} sent by an irresponsible person to the Consular Court. The Steamer Spark continued to wear the American flag for twenty-four hours after being cited to answer the Chinese; and, when reminded of the law with reference to transfers, viz: the Act of April 29th 1864, and that of June 29th 1870, admitted their liability to Tonnage dues, still unpaid, but denied the right to collect Hospital Dues, for the reason that whilst her timbers were gotten out and fashioned in the United States, as well as most of the material of which ^{she} is constructed, yet that it was carried hence to Whampoa, in China, and here put together.

Her owners, however, who were Americans, continued to defend her against the charge in the Consular Court; and, when judgment was given against her, appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of California. In this Court the
Judgment

4

Judgment of the Consular Court was affirmed on the first day of March last, and this Consulate was ordered to proceed to collection of the judgment. This case was the first that had ever been appealed from a Consular Court to an United States Circuit Court.

But, I now come to the main object of this communication; which is, to have the advantage of the instructions of the Department of State upon the question of the liability of the American Steamer Spark in reference to Hospital Dues, before I proceed further. She has never questioned the right of the United States to Tonnage Dues; and, if a sale was really made, or attempted, she was alienated without having paid her Tonnage Dues—these, however, were paid nearly two months after the alleged sale. I have endeavored to be brief; but if any other fact, necessary for a full understanding of

the question, is needed, of course
I will be most happy to furnish
it, if within my power.

I have the honor, Sir, to be.

Your obedient servant

R. S. W. Jewell,

M. S. Consul

advising temporary designation
 7. Willing to act temporarily as Interpreter
 have been read (4 July 1906)

N^o 29^{2a} Consulate of the United States at Canton

R. S. W. Jewell to the Department of State

Subject Appointment of Interpreter

Abstract of Contents

Desire the Department to regard
 the appointment as temporary.

N^o. 29 United States Consulate
Canton, May 6th 1872

Hon. J. C. Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my N^o. 27, informing you of the circumstances by reason of which I found it necessary to name Mr Hong Ming look as the temporary Interpreter of this Consulate, I have nothing to unsay, although nearly one month has elapsed since he commenced the performance of his duties. But I beg to impress the Department with my sincere wish, in this, as I designed doing in mine of the 8th ultimo, that the nomination then made, is for temporary appointment only; for the reason that I would much rather have all positions under the Government

J

I have the honor to serve, filled
by either Native or Naturalized
citizens. A course, I have reason
to think, better calculated to give
satisfaction to both people and
Government, than a contrary one
would be.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. S. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

make the address July 1

Mr. Jewell

N^o 29 Consulate of the United States at Canton
P. S. W. Jewell to the Department of State
Subject Appointment of Consular
Agent at Kiumg Chan.

Abstract of Contents

Nominate Burgess R. Lewis through
recommendation of Gen. F. S. Seward,
Esq., having no personal knowledge
of Mr. Lewis.

action
July 3

N^o 29 United States Consulate
Canton, 13 May 1872.

Honorable J. C. B. Davis
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to nominate
Burge R. Lewis, of Shanghai, in
China, for the position, rendered
vacant by the death of C. A.
Williams, of Consular Agent
at the Port of Ningbo on
the Island of Hainan, which
Port will be formally opened
to trade about the last of this,
or first of next month.

Mr Lewis approaches me
on the subject of his appointment
sustained by a letter from Mr.
Consul General Seward, who
recommends him as well qualified,
and it is this recommendation
that guides me in his nomination.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant

R. S. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

mpd

N^o 31 Consulate of the United States at Canton,
R. G. W. Jewell to the Department of State.
Subject—Acknowledgment of the receipt
of certain, dispatches, circulars & books.
Abstract of Contents

Have received dispatches N^{os} 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 & 21
circulars 16, 18 & 19 and Agricultural Report
for 1870



No 31 United States Consulate
 Canton, 21 May 1872
 Hon. Charles Hale,
 Assistant Secretary of State,
 Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge
 receipt of the following dispatches,
 circulars and books from the
 Department of State, viz: Dispatches
 Nos 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21;
 circulars Nos 16, 18 and 19; and
 a copy of the Annual Report of
 the Department of Agriculture*, all
 of which have been carefully noted,
 filed and placed among other
 volumes belonging to the Government
 and in charge of this Consulate.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,
 R. S. W. Jewell,
 U. S. Consul.

* For 1870.

M. Ford

N^o 32. United States Consulate at Canton.

R. G. W. Jewell to the Department of State.

Subject—Rent and Miscellaneous Account.

Abstract of contents.

Rent and Miscellaneous Account
with Vouchers.



N^o 32

United States Consulate,
Canton, 1st July 1872.

Hon. Charles Hale,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward, herewith, to the Department of State, the Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses Account of this Consulate for the Second Quarter of the year 1872; accompanied by Vouchers N^{os} 1 & 2; and by Exchange Vouchers N^{os} 85 & 86. Said account sums up a total (not including the cost of Exchange) of One hundred and Thirteen and $\frac{7}{10}$ dollars, and a grand total (including the cost of Exchange) of One hundred and Thirty-three and $\frac{55}{100}$ dollars, for which sum I have this day drawn my draft upon the Honorable Secretary of State, at fifteen days sight.

I have the honor, Sir, to be

Your obedient Servant,
R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

[Inclosures—

Inclosures _____

85 1 _____ *Receipt for Rent.*

" 2 _____ *Bill and Receipt for Stationery.*

" 45 & 86 _____ *Exchange Vouchers.*

No. 33. United States Consulate at Canton.

R. J. M. Jewell to the Department of State.

Subject Consular Returns.

Abstract of contents

Consular Returns for the second
Quarter of the year 1872, at Canton, China.



N^o 33. United States Consulate,
Canton, 1st July 1872.

Honorable Charles Hale,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit,
herewith, to the Department of State, the
following Quarterly Returns which it is
made my duty to forward, viz: copy
of the Invoice Book, N^o 110— Register
of Official Letters Received N^o 111—
Register of Official Letters Sent, N^o 112—
Arrivals and Departures of American
Vessels N^o 113— Return of Deceased
American citizens N^o 114— Navigation
and Commerce N^o 115— also Abstract
of Passports issued N^o 116— All of
which, I trust, you will find correct
and according to Form.

I have the honor, Sir, to be

Your obedient Servant,
R. E. W. Jewell.
U. S. Consul.

Inclosures—Returns N^{os} 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115 & 116

List of persons to whom passports were issued in March 31st to June 1st inclusive.													
NO.	WHEN ISSUED.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	DESCRIPTION										REMARKS.
			AGE.	STATURE.	FOREHEAD.	EYES.	NOSE.	MOUTH.	CHIN.	HAIR.	COMPLEXION.	EARS.	
1	Jan'y 10 th 1872	Harry D. Arger	35	5'8"	10	medium	black	straight	medium	round	black	dark	oval for any part of the province of Kwantung
2	May 31 st	Berge R. Lewis	34	5'4"	9	high	blue	straight	medium	medium	light	long	for any part in Kwang-tung.
<div> <div></div> <div> R. S. W. Jewell U. S. Consul. </div> </div>													

NOTE.—This return to be made every six months to the Department of State.

NOTE.—This return to be made every six months to the Department of State.

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N^o 34 United States Consulate at Canton
R. S. W. Jewell to the Department of State
Subject Death of Rev. Wm. E. McChesney

Abstract of contents

Rev. Wm. E. McChesney is killed
by the discharge of a musket when
about to commence his Missionary
labors—but his death is the result
of accident.

Received at Free
Library of Congress

Ms. A. 9. 2. 12

N^o 34 United States Consulate
Canton, 10th July 1872
Hon. Charles Hale
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

It becomes my painful duty to announce, to the Department of State, the death of the Rev^d William C. McWhorter, a native of ~~the~~ Matamoras, in the State of New Jersey. He was about twenty-six years of age, and leaves a young wife and one child to feel the sad bereavement. The event is the more lamentable from the fact that he was cut down without a moment's warning, whilst enjoying the best of health; and without the privilege of saying adieu to a friend, who was at his side, when death called him from among the living. He died without a struggle. The circumstances attending his death are these:

Having prepared himself for the Missionary service, he and the Rev^d

Mr.

Mr. Stoyes, a brother Missionary, had left Canton yesterday morning, in a "passenger boat" for a tour in the interior, connected with their mission. Having reached Cum-~~chi~~ ^{chi}, some thirteen or fourteen miles North west of Canton, on the North river, they halted for the night. About mid-night a cargo boat, lying about one hundred yards further down the River, but opposite the town of Cum-~~chi~~ ^{chi}, was attacked by river pirates. The attacking and defending parties made considerable noise, besides the reports of a number of guns that were discharged during the fight. The excitement spread rapidly, and the Missionaries went out of the cabin to look upon the scene. Mr. McChesney seems to have barely reached the door of the cabin, when a musket ball entered his head, on the right side, just above the ear, killing him instantly.

The new moon had gone down, and the night was lighted only by the stars. Mr. Stoyes returned in a moment, as he

he regarded the situation ~~as~~ dangerous, to find that his friend had passed into eternity.

Mr McChesney had been only about eighteen months in China. Was a remarkably pleasing gentleman; and was esteemed by all who had the happiness to enjoy his acquaintance. I think he leaves no estate in China, save a few personal effects, which his wife, of course, will take charge of. His death was purely accidental.

I have the honor, Sir, to be

Your obedient servant,

R. S. W. Jewell,

M. S. Consul.

dw
 N^o 35 United States Consulate at Canton
 R B W Jewell to the Department of State
Subject—Acknowledgment of the
 receipt of N^o 23
Abstract of Contents.



The death of Mr C. D. Williams makes
 all future reference to his connection
 with the Consular Agency at
 Kintzchar, useless.

change register

N^o 35 United States Consulate,
Canton, 24 July 1872

Hon. Charles Hale,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge
your dispatch N^o 23.

You are, most probably, informed,
before this time, of the tragical end
of the gentleman who formed the
subject of said dispatch (Mr. C. D.
Williams), by which unhappy event
all further connection of his name
with the Consular Agency at King-
chow, on the Island of Hainan, is
rendered useless.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

R S W Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

N^o 36 United States Consulate at Canton
R B W Jewell to the Department of State
Subject—Business of Benjamin
Alford, Acting Paymaster General,
U. S. Army

Abstract of contents

Had already answered Genl Alford's
letter, and taken steps to get information
solicited—suggestions.

N^o 36 United States Consulate,
Canton, 20 July 1872

Hon. Charles Hale,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge
your dispatch N^o 24.

Having received a letter from
Mr Benjamin Alward, Acting Paymaster
General U. S. Army sometime before
the receipt of your N^o 24, upon
the same subject, and narrating
nearly all the facts which your
inclosure, written by him, and addressed
to the Hon Hamilton Fish on the 7th
May 1872, gives, I had addressed him
in reply, and taken such measures
as he suggested in order to acquire,
for him, the information sought.

Finding no record on the books
of this Consulate, of the transaction,
I addressed Messrs Ellyphant & Co.,
of Canton, a branch of the house
of

of Elephant & Co., of Hong Kong and other Ports in China. The House here could not give the information, and requested me to allow it to address the Hong Kong branch. That branch has not yet replied, although twice written to on the subject.

But I have reason to think the House of Elephant & Co. merely acted as custodians, paying out to order given by the Commissioners who were appointed (probably) by the U. S. Minister. These Commissioners were named R. E. Roberts and Charles W. Bradley, U. S. Consul at Ningpo, in 1853, but now deceased. Mr Roberts was, lately, a citizen of California, and may still be there. But I cannot give his exact locality.

Believing that I have given all the facts that it will be possible to obtain in this section of China, I will suggest that James Pardon's agency in the matter may have been through these Commissioners. But, I am informed that

that no man in China, at the present time, probably, has so clear a recollection of all matters connected with the payment of that indemnity as our Honorable Secretary of Legation at Peking, S. Wells Williams; and I will address him on the subject, requesting Genl. Alford to use a little patience, until I can get his reply, which I will anticipate promptly after the receipt of my letter by him.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
 Very obediently, Yours,
 R. G. W. Gavelle,
 U. S. Consul.

ans as in Dr McKendree.
CH Oct 18

Nov 20

N^o 37. United States Consulate at Canton
R. G. W. Jewell to the Department of State
Subject—The transmission of
matter between the Department of
State and the Consulate at Canton



Abstract of contents

It wants save time and postage
if an exception were made in
Par. 4 Reg. 1870.



No 37 United States Consulate
Canton, 24 July 1872

Hon. Charles Hale,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: I beg to inform the Honorable Secretary of State of a matter which has some importance connected with it, in the way of expence and loss of time in the transmission of correspondence which must necessarily take place between the Department of State and this Consulate; and which, I think, has been overlooked, or not provided for, in compiling the work on Consular Regulations; particularly so far as this Port is concerned. After my statement is made, I cheerfully leave to the Department the right, which it has, of course, to judge as to the propriety of ordering an exception with regard to this Consulate.

All mail matter, to or from this office, must pass through Hong Kong—distant about twenty miles. The Chinese Government, —
neither

Imperial nor Provincial, have any Postal Arrangements. The British Govern^{ment} has established a regular system of mail service at every open Port, without exception, I believe; having its Post Offices in connection with the Consulate; even at Canton, on what is termed the English and French ~ concession. It is very perfect. The charges are high, however, when compared with the home rates of either the United States, or England. These charges are eight cents per half ounce, or fractional part thereof, for short or long distances—therefore, same rate from Canton to Hong Kong.

Daily steamers, under the British flag, are running between Canton and Hong Kong; and these, as a courtesy, ~~also~~ ^{they} also carry the Mail, permit Consuls and Merchants to send or receive, by each boat, a small box, in size 8x12x5 inches. Hence most of the mail matter between these two Ports, passes in the boxes. If destined for some other Port,

on the coast of China, mail matter can be ~~posted~~ at Canton, or sent to Hong^{Kong}, and, by means of some friend, mailed there; being sent to its destination by British steamers.

This Port is, at present, the most southerly of the Chinese open Ports. In compliance with Par. 4 Reg. 1870, it must, like all others who do not enjoy its facilities, for ~~speedy~~ communication with the Government, transmit its correspondence with the "Department of State, through the Consulate General". This is always done at an expense of eight cents on every half ounce, or fractional part thereof; and, almost invariably, at a loss of several days in the transmission of the dispatch. Whereas, if permitted to send direct to the Department, the mail matter could reach Washington by the same course taken by that of the Consul at Hong Kong; costing no more, and

and gaining at least six or seven days—often three weeks, or more.

It frequently happens that at the time a dispatch reaches Hong Kong no steamer is up for the coast ports. It may lie in the Post Office at Hong Kong for several days before a mail is made up, notwithstanding there is considerable regularity in the movements of the steamers. The distance from Hong Kong to Shanghai is eight hundred and twenty-eight miles. After reaching the latter port, if destined for Washington, it may have to lie several days waiting a vessel bound for Yokohama; and, may possibly, not connect with the Pacific Mail steamer, after all. Precisely the same difficulties attend transmission of mail matter from the Department of State to this Consulate, through the Consulate General at Shanghai. Dispatches have reached this ~

Consulate

conulate ten days after the arrival of other mail matter, which had come on the same steamship to Yokohama; they had gone to Shanghai, and had been re-mailed for Canton in a steamer which touches at all the open Ports on the coast.

The distance from Shanghai to Yokohama is a little greater than ~~to~~ from Yokohama to Hong Kong. It is certain that a delay of several days takes place in the transmission, either to or from Washington, in addition to the item of postage. The advantages to be derived from direct transmission, would not apply, with equal force, to the Consulates of the United States along the coast of China; for the reason that they are not in such close proximity to Hong Kong, the Western depot of the Pacific Mail Steamers; nor has any of them such facility of communication.

Im

In consequence of instructions heretofore given; and, lately, in Par. 4 Reg. 1870, my predecessors have observed it as a rule to forward the Quarterly Returns, and Accounts, also, through the Consulate General; involving, besides the delay in the transmission, from three to four dollars per Quarter for Postage to Shanghai for this item alone. I have thought it best to follow ~~to follow~~ them, until otherwise instructed. It is true that some of those Returns and Accounts are not addressed to the Department of State, and might be sent by the direct route.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
 Your obedient servant,
 R. S. W. Jewell,
 U. S. Consul.



answ in 52
Oct 18
Mr Kendrick

N^o 38 United States Consulate Shanghai
R. S. W Jewell to the Department of State
Subject Acknowledgment of the
receipt of Circular N^o 21, as well as
dispatch N^o 25

Abstract of contents.

Refer to Consul's Dispatch N^o 37 upon
the subject of transmission of mail
matter to and from this Consulate



N^o 38 United States Consulate
Canton, 31 July 1872

Am. Charles Hale,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Circular N^o 21, from the Department of State, and have carefully noted its contents.

I am also the recipient of your N^o 25, in acknowledgment of dispatches from this Consulate. In connection with the receipt of the above, I beg to refer to my dispatch N^o 37, and to say that the above came through the office of the Consulate General, stamped as having been received at that office on the 18th inst.; precisely the day it would have been received at this Consulate if it had come direct; whereas ~~the~~ came to hand on the 29th inst., just eleven days later than letters which had

which had left the United States by the same steamship which had brought these documents to Yokohama.

I beg the Honorable Secretary of State to bear in mind that no other Consulate of the United States, in China, is affected similarly by the present arrangement, as Swatow, next in nearness to Hong Kong, on the Chinese coast, would receive its mail matter about three days earlier than this office, when distributed from Shanghai; and, possibly, quite as soon as if distributed from Hong Kong.

Also, that I make these statements in no spirit of complaint; but because I feel that the Department should know the facts in connection with the transmission of mail matter.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant

R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.



inst. at here Oct 10 12

No 35. ~~OF STATE~~ United States Consulate at Canton
 R. G. Russell to the Department of State.
Subject—A statement of Russell's
 operations in China, and Fees connected
 therewith.



Abstract of Contents

Large operations in which Messrs Russell
 & Co. profess to have interest—the doubtful
 character of that interest, and Fees—
 demanded in connection therewith.

N^o 38. United States Consulate,
Hanton, 21st August 1872.

Hon. Charles Hale,

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to herewith in-
-close a copy of a dispatch which I
find upon the Records of this Consulate,
written by Col. R. P. Schenewelt, (my
predecessor, N^o 18, and dated 5th March,
1870. And I beg to ask the Honorable
Secretary to regard the inclosure as the
basis of this communication, which I
design as an elaboration of the same
subject. From the fact that I do not
find among the archives of this
Consulate any reply to the inclosed
dispatch, nor even an acknowledgment
of its reception by the Department, I
am warranted in supposing that it
may not have reached; or, that the
reply, if made, did not come to
hand. For the reason assigned above,
I inclose, instead of refer to it.

Concerning the four hundred
and forty-eight thousand dollars which
this

consulate collected and receipted for in favor of the American firm of Russell & Co; as claimants, this consulate is in possession of a sufficiency of evidence in the way of correspondence between the several parties, (claimants) the Imperial and Provincial Governments of China, and this consulate, to convince any reasonable person that the firm of Russell & Co were acting in the capacity of friends of a Chinese gentleman, who had loaned the Government three hundred and ^{Twenty} thousand dollars, and who could not collect it in his own name. — For the reason that he already owed the Imperial Government several millions, the same being due for the privilege of being Chief of the bohong which he enjoyed many years, and for which he had never accounted to the Government in one dollar. Some years after his retirement, the Provincial Government was instructed to ask a loan of this rich Merchant, who had become a Millionaire by means of the enormous monopoly of trade with Foreigners. He was reminded of the fact,

fact, as a means of coercion, that if the money was not forthcoming, the Imperial Government would proceed against him on account of his defaultations. This means was resorted to by the Imperial Government for the purpose of securing that much, with no view of ever repaying, but with the intention of forgiving him the balance of his indebtedness. These facts are gleaned from correspondence between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, on file in this consulate, and submitted in the course of the controversy with the Consul.

Many years after the time named for payment of the sum to the gentleman,—who had never made application for either interest or principal,—of the sum loaned, well knowing that the Government would meet him with a claim greatly in excess of his, and that he could not legally collect either in his own name, the Government was surprised with an application from Russell & Co.,

American

American Merchants, through the United States Consul, for payment of principal and interest. Said firm professing to be the parties who had advanced the money, notwithstanding the capital of the retired Chinese merchant was well known to be quadruple that of Russell & Co., and that they could not, by any means, spare such a sum from their commercial enterprises.

After an extensive correspondence on the subject, (several times being referred to Peking,) the United States Minister being occasionally connected therewith, and after many protests on the part of the Imperial and Provincial Governments, it was finally paid, as Col. Chenoweth states. It is believed that the American firm derived a handsome percentage for the use of their name, in this matter, and for the influence they brought to bear upon it, by the use of the American consulate. The time named for payment of the Bonds was two years; but no attempt to remind the Government of its indebtedness.

indebtedness was made until two or years after the Bonds matured. This was in the year Eighteen hundred and sixty-two. The discussion extended over three years, when the Government succumbed to the pressure.

But as strange a circumstance as the above has taken place since the commencement of the administration of the present Consul; in which the same firm has sustained a leading part. - Soon after the archives of the consulate were transferred to me, I happened to be seated in the counting Room of the above named firm, in conversation with a junior partner, and manager of the firm in Canton. This gentleman remarked to me that he had, that very day, made a strange discovery. He had found in the safe, among some old papers, a promissory note for ten thousand dollars, given to his uncle by a well known Chinese gentleman, some twenty-four years since, secured by three deeds to property that was now (at that particular moment) the

occasion

occasion of a bitter controversy between the said Chinese gentleman and his two nephews. He went on to say that he believed his uncle had lost all recollection of the transaction. (I may as well state, here, that the uncle alluded to in the foregoing sentence was Mr. Paul S. Forbes, of Boston, who was, at the time the note was said to have been given, U. S. Consul, at Canton, and had held the position from 1842 to about the year 1852.) I remarked that his books would keep him fully advised as to the whole affair. His reply was simple: "it was a very strange circumstance; but, notwithstanding, he wished to put the papers in the hands of the Consul for immediate action, in order to have the property recorded in the name of Russell & Co.; lest, through the law suits, then pending between the Chinaman and his nephews, the claim might be lost to the firm." I hesitated, saying that the claim must surely be regarded with suspicion at least, and that

that I did not think it would be entertained in United States courts. He assured me that such claims were common in China, and declared the transaction strictly genuine.

I took the papers; and, by means of dispatch and copies of all, laid them before the Chinese Authorities. They attacked the regularity of the deeds, and refused to give an opinion as to their character until the termination of the controversies between the uncle and nephews. Reply and rejoinder followed each other, involving very great correspondence between this consulate and the Chinese Magistrates, all of which, besides the labor of writing, must be translated by this consulate, as well as the replies from the Chinese officials, together with an additional copy of the Chinese response for the use of the firm presenting the claim; always solicited by them. One year was consumed in the discussion of this claim. Meanwhile the matter was a subject of common conversation. The Chinese

Chinese people ridiculing the claim, whilst American merchants, of long residence, affirm that, at the time named for the loan, and for many years after, the Chinaman was an anxious lender of money to Foreign merchants, and was one of the very richest men in China. A decree was finally rendered, giving the property which was mortgaged to one of the nephews, but requiring him to pay half of the claim set up against it; that is, that Uncle and nephew should each contribute towards the liquidation of the claim of Russell & Co.

I forwarded to the lucky firm an account for consular services, of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the amount recovered, founded upon Section 100, Regulations Consular Courts of China, which says under the head of Marshal's Fees, "For making collections, where no adjudication has taken place, [in the consulate] if the amount exceed \$200⁰⁰ $2\frac{1}{2}\%$." They declined to pay, for the reason that such services, they allege, have not heretofore been liable

liable to a fee — at least that none has ever, heretofore, been collected here. And, to my surprise, in three days after, they send to the consulate two other claims on the same person; that of interest for the twenty-four years above named, and for an additional loan of \$8000. This last loan of eight thousand dollars is alleged to have been made some five years since; to the same man they had loaned the ten thousand dollars twenty-four years ago; and who had, not only paid no interest during that quarter of a century, (nearly) but had retained undisputed possession of the property; collecting the rents, monthly, from tenants of the five houses thereon. The firm now asks to have the seals placed upon three deeds, and that the same shall be recorded in their name, by the Chinese officials. These deeds cover property which the Chinaman is quite willing to alienate to them in lieu of the balance of his indebtedness and a large portion of the interest, balance of

of which the firm is willing to wait for. As he is more than eighty years old, and a miserable paralytic, they may not have to wait long. He is known to be a very wealthy man; but those who know the parties well, say that two-thirds of it properly belongs to his two nephews, from whom he is seeking every means of concealing it.

I refused to again become their lawyer, unless the Fees should be secured to the Consulate in advance; but agreed to forward a petition from the firm, to the Chinese officials, setting forth a statement of their wishes, and leave the Authorities to do with the matter as they think best. This last proposition, I think, corroborates the general opinion; viz: that neither is genuine, but a way to conceal the property of the Chinese man, in order to thwart the just-claims of the nephews. I have heard of several cases of a somewhat similar description, in which the "Foreigner" is used by the Chinese for
this

this purpose, often doing serious wrong to those whose rights ought, rather, to be protected.

It is true that no means was afforded me of testing the correctness of these claims, save the suspicious character they must have to the least observing; and the universal opinion of the Chinese people and their Magistrates, as well as the positive assertions of Americans who have been identified with the business of China for the last thirty five years; and, through them, I learn that Mr. Paul J. Forbes was not in condition, at the time mentioned, as the period when the first loan was made, nor for several years after, to have loaned even a moderately small sum. Besides, it is asserted on all hands that the Chinaman, in this case, was, at that time, a Millionaire — that his time was much employed in hunting means of investment, that he might be rid of the danger and trouble

trouble of taking care of his wealth.

But I now come to the question asked by Col. Chenoweth, when he filled my position, though not in his precise words, "Is the United States Consulate expected to perform such services gratuitously?" Does the Government tax its people at home to pay the expenses attending the keeping up of this Consulate, including those of its Interpreter, for the convenience of its citizens, without any return for services rendered, of a purely personal nature? I believe not, and hence have insisted upon their payment. In this case, as well as in the one reported by Consul Chenoweth, the Fees are items of considerable importance. At home, our citizens pay, as a matter of course, Attorney and Court Fees, when either are necessary, in pursuing their rights. Ought they not, if residing abroad, to be the more willing to do so, when the Government follows them up with its influence, and the

the convenience of having the
necessary labor properly performed,
in the acquirement of their rights?

I am, Sir, very obediently,

R B W Jewell

U. S. Consul.

Inclosure——copy of dispatch to Hon.
Hamilton Fish, N^o 18, and dated 5th
March 1870, from Consul Chenaweth.

No 18.



United States Consulate,
Canton, 5th March, 1870.

The Hon. Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State, Washington.

Sir,

A question as to my duties in regard to the charging of fees has been raised, and although the law appears to me perfectly plain, and unmistakable, yet as I find that the practice of my predecessors in office has been opposed to my view of the case, and in consequence of that practice, there have grown up a local custom and opinion as to the matter I respectfully ask your instruction.

The 16th Section of the Act to Regulate the Diplomatic and Consular Systems of the United States provides that the President be, and is hereby authorized to prescribe from time to time, the rates or tariffs of fees to be charged for official services, and, to designate what shall be regarded as official services, besides such as are expressly declared by law in the business of the legations, consulates, and commercial agencies, and to adapt the same, by such differences as may be necessary or proper to each legation, consulate or commercial agency &c.

Towards the close of Circular No 49 from the State Department occur these words:— The President has prescribed that all acts are to be regarded as official services in which the Consul uses his seal and title officially, or either of them, and the fees received therefore by salaried Consuls are to be

be accounted for to the Treasury of the United States." The same Section of the Act quoted above makes it the duty of the Consuls to collect such fees for such services; and Section 18 of the same Act prescribes a penalty to which they shall be subjected if they omit or neglect to do so.

In the body of Circular No 49, alluded to above, under the head of "Consul's orders and letters," after giving a special list, item 75 says "For any other letters or order of like character ~ Two dollars"

A very large proportion of the labor ~ performed by the Consul at this Port consists in official correspondence with the Chinese authorities. This correspondence springs out of commercial and real estate transactions between Americans and Chinese. A good deal of property here is rented by American citizens from the Chinese Government. Not a dollar of such rents or dues will ever be received by the Chinese Officials without an official letter from the Consul to accompany its payments made by the Chinese Government to American citizens, ^{and} are always made through the Consul; and his official receipt, or his official endorsement and forwarding of the creditor's ~ receipt is always insisted upon by them.

Since I took possession of this office, a loan of Messrs Russell & Co to the Chinese Government of Four Hundred and forty-eight ~ Thousand Dollars (\$48,000) has been repaid or rather, the repayment has been completed. It was paid in monthly instalments of eight ~ Thousand

Thousand Taels. This necessitated forty monthly payments which involved the writing of forty official letters of demand and the giving of forty official receipts. Every dollar of the money passed through the Consul's hands. The bonds of Chinese Government were held by him and each month one was presented by him, with an official letter of demand for payment. Now not a single dollar was paid by Messrs Russell & Co. for the transaction of all this important business. The three last payments were made by myself, and I charge nothing for my official services because I was told on all hands that such services were never charged for. My predecessor told me so and Russell & Co. told me so. Coming into the office ignorant of the details of its duties, I took it for granted that my predecessor knew more than I about such a matter, and I yielded to his advice, and followed his example. But I think now that I was right and he wrong. If such is the case, the United States Government is now entitled to \$1600 from Messrs Russell & Co. That would be a very small amount to pay for such services viz the collection of \$448,000. I do not see why the United States should keep an expensive consulate at this Port and do such business for her citizens for nothing. I have lately brought to a successful conclusion a long, tedious and sometimes dangerous and angry controversy. A report of which I will forward you in due time between the Chinese authorities

authorities and American citizens - a mission. It involved an amount of labor at the hands of the U. S. Consul which a respectable lawyer in America would not have done for less than \$2,000, and yet the United States has not received a dollar for it.

To day I returned a deed to a gentleman which I had forwarded to the Chinese Officials for seal. That seal had been affixed and the fees charged therefore was over \$100⁰⁰ in silver. The gentleman paid it without a murmur, but when I asked him for the moderate sum of \$2⁰⁰ as the fee due the United States for my official letter he objected that such had never been the custom in this Consulate, or he thought at any other consulate in China. Now when it is taken into the account that it is really the official act of the U. S. Consul that gives what validity a deed in China for a Chinaman to an American possesses and that the seal of the Chinese Official is no guaranty at all - being only a Government tax on the transfer of land - the disproportion between the two fees becomes somewhat ludicrous. The act which gives validity and makes a guaranty is done for two dollars - that which serves no purpose of security, and, to either record or goodness of title, costs more than a hundred.

These instances that I have given are only instances that I present as examples of what is constantly occurring.

In my opinion this Consulate would come somewhat nearer paying its own way if the old customs were modified a little.

Until I have the honor to hear from you, I shall follow my own interpretation of the law as to this question, and having received your instructions, I shall be happy to conform to them.

(signed)

I am &c.
B. P. Chenoweth
U. S. Consul.

m m m

o a b m

N^o 39 United States Consulate at Canton

R. S. Jewell to the Department of State

Subject—Acknowledgments

Abstract of Contents

*Acknowledgment of the receipt of the
Honorable Secretary's despatches and
Circular N^{os} 23, 24, 27 & 28.*



N^o 39 United States Consulate
Canton, September 2nd 1872

Hon. Charles Hale,
Acting Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Circular N^o 23, issued from State Department, and having reference to a new Order emanating from the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning the currency in which Invoices must be made out.

And I was likewise the recipient, by same mail, of your Nos 26, 27 & 28.

In this connection, I beg to say that the foregoing documents came through Shanghai and the Consul General's Office; that they came to hand on the 29th ult., and were twelve days behind the steamer which brought them to Yokohama.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.,

R. S. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

Adm. Disappm-
 Dr. 125 [but arrived in 01/11/1872] ~~7~~ ~~1872~~ ~~73~~ ~~74~~ ~~75~~ ~~76~~ ~~77~~ ~~78~~ ~~79~~ ~~80~~ ~~81~~ ~~82~~ ~~83~~ ~~84~~ ~~85~~ ~~86~~ ~~87~~ ~~88~~ ~~89~~ ~~90~~ ~~91~~ ~~92~~ ~~93~~ ~~94~~ ~~95~~ ~~96~~ ~~97~~ ~~98~~ ~~99~~ ~~100~~ ~~101~~ ~~102~~ ~~103~~ ~~104~~ ~~105~~ ~~106~~ ~~107~~ ~~108~~ ~~109~~ ~~110~~ ~~111~~ ~~112~~ ~~113~~ ~~114~~ ~~115~~ ~~116~~ ~~117~~ ~~118~~ ~~119~~ ~~120~~ ~~121~~ ~~122~~ ~~123~~ ~~124~~ ~~125~~ ~~126~~ ~~127~~ ~~128~~ ~~129~~ ~~130~~ ~~131~~ ~~132~~ ~~133~~ ~~134~~ ~~135~~ ~~136~~ ~~137~~ ~~138~~ ~~139~~ ~~140~~ ~~141~~ ~~142~~ ~~143~~ ~~144~~ ~~145~~ ~~146~~ ~~147~~ ~~148~~ ~~149~~ ~~150~~ ~~151~~ ~~152~~ ~~153~~ ~~154~~ ~~155~~ ~~156~~ ~~157~~ ~~158~~ ~~159~~ ~~160~~ ~~161~~ ~~162~~ ~~163~~ ~~164~~ ~~165~~ ~~166~~ ~~167~~ ~~168~~ ~~169~~ ~~170~~ ~~171~~ ~~172~~ ~~173~~ ~~174~~ ~~175~~ ~~176~~ ~~177~~ ~~178~~ ~~179~~ ~~180~~ ~~181~~ ~~182~~ ~~183~~ ~~184~~ ~~185~~ ~~186~~ ~~187~~ ~~188~~ ~~189~~ ~~190~~ ~~191~~ ~~192~~ ~~193~~ ~~194~~ 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Nº 40 United States Consulate,
Canton, 5th September 1872.

Hon. Charles Hale,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to report a case, of a somewhat peculiar nature, which has come before this Consulate; and has been, finally, passed upon. As it is one for which I could find no precedent, and as the circumstances would not permit me to wait for instructions from any quarter, I found it necessary to be governed by my own sense of duty, and take the chances for the approval of my course, by my superiors, afterwards. In reporting it, I beg the indulgence of the Hon. Secretary if he should find me a little prolix.

On the seventh day of May last, the American ship Congress, of Boston, Mass. was chartered by a citizen of the United States of Colombia, named Nicolas Saneó

Armiero

Armero. She was to proceed from Hong Kong to Suva, and there take on board a specified number of free Chinese laborers, and convey them to the Port of Callao, Peru; consent having first been obtained from the Chinese officials and from the American Consul, at Suva; in recognition of the lawfulness of the enterprise. These conditions, as well as many others, are detailed in the Charter-party; all, seemingly, having in view a just respect for the laws of China as well as those of the United States, having reference to Coolie emigration; and, of course, so far as the parties to this Charter-party seem to have understood these laws and Regulations. The health and comfort of the passengers seem also to have been well provided for; and all has the appearance of having been entered into with no desire to evade the laws.

Several days before the ship left Hong Kong, a naturalized citizen

citizen of the United States of America (a German by birth) named Otto Vermouth, and who seems to have been employed by Arner, to manage the enterprise, (in lieu of his own presence, on the spot,) proceeded to Swatow for the purpose of completing arrangements. The first thing necessary in a matter of this kind, was to obtain the consent of the Chinese officials; and next, that the consular officer, representing the Nationality of those concerned, as well as the Flag of the ship. After some days residence in the house of the American Consul, to whom he went, well recommended, he does not seem to have obtained the necessary consent to the enterprise as projected; but he did obtain said consent to the shipment of voluntary emigrants to the Southern States of the United States of America. It would seem from this state of things that deception was intended, at least, by Vermouth. He is a man of sanguine temperament,

temperament, and probably thought he might purchase ^{his} consent to the enterprise as projected; and, finding himself deceived in his opinion of his host, he fell upon the next alternative; but, however this may be, all parties connected, profess to have been deceived by him.

About the time of the sailing of the ship Congress, for Swatow, a New Granadian named Juan C. Serrano and a Chinaman, named Ahn Ah Kiun, embarked on board an English Mail steamer; and, next day, landed at Swatow. The Chinaman had lived in Peru, and spoke the Spanish language fluently. He seems to have been engaged to perform the duties of a Com-pradore, or Steward, to the enterprise; whilst Serrano was a personal friend of Amnerio, and was designed to act as Cashier. Soon after landing, not being posted as to the new turn given to the enterprise by Vermouth, and on the occasion

occasion of his first meeting ~~of~~ ^{with}
 Vermouth, at the United States Con-
 -sulate, where he sought him, (in a
 conversation with the Consul, soon after
 his introduction to him,) he innocently
 spoke of all connected with the enter-
 -prize, and of its destination being
 the Port of Callao, in Peru. The
 Consul seems to have immediately
 retired, showing signs of anger. Con-
 -fusion, disappointment and angry
 expressions were at once exchanged
 between Vermouth and Serrano, and
 they separated, no more to be friends.
 In a day or two after, all were
 arrested, and preparations were made
 for the trial of all who were ~
 citizens of the United States of ~
 America. The Consul demanded ~
 the charter-party; this, and the ~
 advertisements, which he also became
 possessed of, when compared, were
 enough to show the deception which was
 being practised by Vermouth; and he
 was convicted of an attempt of violate
 the laws of the United States, having
 reference

reference to Chinese Coolie Emigration.
I know not what was done by the
Consul with the Master, Pirrington,
and the ship Congress.

But, as Serrano had already
informed the Consul that he was
still a citizen of New Granada, —
otherwise the United States of Colom-
-bia, notwithstanding he had lived
twenty-four years in the United
States of America, the Consul turned
him over to the Chinese officials,
and they made haste to place him
in prison.

It appears that the Consul,
in his first dispatch to the Viceroy,
informing him of the attempt to
violate the laws, and before a
trial was yet had, expressed himself
as entertaining the opinion that Serrano
was not guilty of any evil design.
For this reason, and anxious for
the conviction of all concerned, the
Viceroy ordered Serrano (indeed, all)
to Canton, for trial. He immediately
notified me of what had taken
place,

place, and expressed himself as desirous that "all the prisoners, as well as the ship, should be sent to Canton to be tried before the United States and English Consuls." Of course he was very wrong—but is excusable, for reasons quite apparent.

On the 5th day of August last, Serrano reached Canton, a prisoner, on board the Revenue steamer Chen-to. On the 6th of the same month, Monday, he made application to this Consulate for the good offices, to which he was entitled, by virtue of the Treaty between the United States of America and New Granada, from the consuls of the former Government. At same time his application was received, there came also a dispatch from the Viceroy, informing me of the arrival of the prisoner, and conveying a request that I would try the case in conjunction with the Kwang-chau Foo, or Prefect, (who is also called Intendant of Circuit.)

saying, as well, that he had ordered the Hwang-Chau-Foo to appoint a day for the trial, and to give me notice of same. This information prepared me fully for his claim of jurisdiction; and that, in case of disagreement upon a judgment between His Honor and myself, His Excellency would, of course, take side with the Hwang-Chau-Foo, rendering my opinion, by this course, of little, or no value. Well knowing the anxiety of His Excellency to convict, in this instance, for the reason that only a few days before, I had placed in his hands a copy of a bold and well written dispatch from the United States Minister, at Peking, to the Imperial Yamen, charging the Chinese officials of this Province, with shameful delinquencies, in connection with the Coolie traffic. And, knowing well, that whether guilty or innocent, the prisoner could not have an impartial trial; because the witness, that would be relied upon

upon to convict him, was also a prisoner, simibarly charged, and ~~who~~ had been repeatedly tortured in order to compel confession of his own, and the guilt of others, I determined to adopt the only alternative left me, in case the Government should persist in its claim of Jurisdiction, viz: to compel it to rely entirely, so far as I was concerned, upon its own resources for information to prosecute the case to a successful conclusion. Therefore without waiting to acknowledge receipt of His Excellency's dispatch, I at once demanded an audience "for the purpose of inquiring into a matter that would not bear delay." My request was promptly granted. With a few compliments, I solemnly, but respectfully, requested to know upon what authority he claimed the right to try an American citizen in a Chinese tribunal. He was confounded and entirely unable to answer—merely saying

saying, in reply to my question:
 "I think you will admit that in
 this case the laws of both Nations
 have been violated, and hence that
 the prisoner ought to be tried by
 a Court having joint jurisdiction."
 I then said "Suppose I grant the
 truth of your position, you have
 not still answered my question."

Let me now ask Your Excellency
 to tell me whence you obtain the
 right to the custody of a citizen of
 a Western Christian Nation, and
 propose to try him in a Chinese
 Court?"

He replied: "This man is a
 citizen of a Nation which has no
 Treaty with China—he has been
 handed over to us by a Consul
 of your Country—hence I think
 we have a right to try him
 by Chinese laws."

Thinking he might contend
 for that right; and that if I
 refused to recognize it, the prisoner
 would have no representative to
 defend

defend his case; and well knowing that the consent of China to a recognition of the influence intended to be conferred by the 14 Art. of the Treaty between the United States and New Granada had not (probably) been obtained, without which the influence would not be binding upon China, I felt, very sensibly, the delicacy of the situation. But I determined to risk another question, and said: "Let us come directly to the point. Does Your Excellency intend to insist upon these rights in this case?" He replied: "I am anxious for the trial of this prisoner. Do not feel like taking the responsibility. Will turn him over to you, if you will take him. But I think he ought to be tried by a joint Court." I remarked that if I accepted the trust at his hands, the prisoner should be tried by a joint tribunal; but suggested that the prisoner be sent back to Swatow, and there turned over to Mr Wingate, with the

the understanding that he be tried before a mixed court. He peremptorily declined, saying "If I send the prisoner to Mr Wingate, he will acquit him; and how shall I report to my Government." I remonstrated, urging the injustice he was doing Mr Wingate, but without effect. I then said "if I try him I may also acquit; as I would not convict unless the evidence showed undoubted and intentional guilt." He very kindly expressed confidence in my integrity and judgment.

Perceiving no better course, I accepted the control of the case, with the request that the prisoner should be allowed to remain on board the Revenue steamer, (knowing that he would be much more comfortable there, than in any prison,) until such time as I could make it convenient to fix a day for his trial, or take charge of his prison. This was consented to. The prisoner was allowed

allowed the free run of the ship,
and ate at the table of the captain,
with the officers.

But, in two days after, His
Excellency again advised me that he
had ordered the Hwang-Chau-Foo to
name a day for the trial, and ~
requested me to unite with him, when
I was notified. This was faithfully
performed by the officer named, who
kindly solicited my presence at his
Court. Of course I refused, saying
that the honor of fixing the day
was mine; when I would have ~
the pleasure of inviting his presence.
A correspondence now took place ~
between the Viceroy and myself, con-
tinuing for two weeks, on the sub-
ject of jurisdiction. It was sus-
tained on both sides by a due ~
regard to politeness and entire good
humor. Although the cases are not
strictly analogous, yet I felt that I
could perceive enough to fortify my
position in the cogent logic of the
Honorable Secretary of State, in the
case

case of Kossza, to warrant firmness on my part, in the maintenance of the principles and duties of our Government, so forcibly elucidated in that great discussion. At length His Excellency yielded, a second time. I took advantage of his request (conveyed in his last) that I would name a day for the trial, to request him to furnish me with the charges, so that I might put the prisoner in possession of them, and give him a chance to prepare his defence.

As soon as the prisoner informed me that he was ready, and willing to submit to the decision, whatever it might be, I named the 26th day of August, as the time to commence the investigation; precisely three weeks from the day of the arrival of the prisoner in Canton.

The Kwang-Chau-Foo was notified; and, in my dispatch, informing His Excellency of the time named, I took occasion to say that I would feel pleased if he would send as many

high

high officials to be present at the trial, as he might see proper. I also took the precaution to invite the presence of the English, French, Prussian and Spanish Consuls. The Prussian Consul, only, honored me with his presence, and sat patiently throughout the whole of the first day.

All being ready on the day named, the prisoner, (Serrano) having been brought into court by Chinese officials, the Kwang-Chau-Foo was assigned a seat on my left, the place of honor, according to Chinese etiquette. His Honor was accompanied by another high Mandarin, and a great many retainers. After submitting some Rules for our guidance, (which were agreed to by His Honor,) the only witness for the Prosecution was introduced, heavily loaded with chains. He had evidently been severely scourged. His name was Chus Ah Kwan, the same who had accompanied Serrano to Swatow from Hong Kong. He had lived several years

years in Peru and in Manilla—
 had an easy use of the Spanish
 tongue, and has acquired considerable
 wealth, I am informed. As soon
 as ^{he} came before the court, he fell
 upon his face, after the custom of
 Chinese tribunals, but I immediately
 ordered him to rise, ~~he~~ released
 from his chains, and to give his
 testimony in an upright, or standing
 position. The chains around his neck
 and those binding his wrists to his
 ankles were removed—those binding
 the two legs together, at the ankles,
 could not be taken off, for the
 reason, I was assured, that the key
 had not been brought along, and,
 hence he was allowed to give his
 evidence in that condition, the con-
 sul notifying His Honor that a
 condition of that kind, together
 with the fact that he was under
 no solemn obligation to tell the
 truth, would necessarily weaken his
 evidence very much in the minds
 of all Christians, belonging to ~
 Western

Western Nations. His Honor protested against the witness (who is also a prisoner) being allowed to stand whilst giving his evidence, saying that he should give it upon his knees, in deference to the Court. The Consul would not consent to such an usage in his Court.

The witness began with his first meeting with Serrano (as he pretended) and continued the narrative until the arrival at Swatow, and the final arrest of both; giving many facts, dates &c., all of which are recorded. The Chinese authorities then filed, as additional testimony, the certified copy of the Charter-party— a copy of a letter from Armero to the Master of the ship Congress, and one of the advertisements found in the possession of Vermouth, (and, no doubt, intended to have been posted) and a copy of a dispatch from the Gouvi to the Viceroy, in which said official urges the punishment of all concerned. These papers had

had, previously, been furnished to me, by the Viceroy, and are carefully preserved among the archives of this consulate.

Serrano was defended by an English Lawyer from Hong Kong. He was now put upon the stand in his own defence. Of course he was solemnly sworn. His evidence contradicts nearly every statement made by the Chinese Witness—All of any value to the Prosecution. He produced a certificate of the Keeper of the Hotel at Macao, (sworn to before the Judge of the Supreme Court of Macao, to which is attached a certificate of the Prussian Consul, ^{at Macao} as to the genuineness of the signature of the Judge,) showing that four months of the time Serrano was said to have been in Hong Kong, by the Chinese witness, he was in Macao, in this man's Hotel; notwithstanding that the Chinese witness had declared that Serrano had not lived in any other place than Hong Kong. It must be recollected

recollected that the said Serrano had arrived in Hong Kong, from New York, in December, 1871, and had left Macao for Swatow on the 23rd day of May 1872. He had lived in New York city twenty four years, and is a Surgeon Dentist by profession. Had also practised his profession in Macao.

But the most important, and really interesting event, connected with this trial is to be told. The Chinese witness, Chun Ah Kwin, was originally a coolie. He had gone to Peru many years ago. After his return, he had gone to Manila, and again returned to China; during which time he had acquired a control of the Spanish language. He seems to have been ~ partial to those speaking this language;—possibly because he also discovered the advantages its possession gave him as a means of communication between the Spanish South Americans, the Portuguese and his own countrymen; he located in Macao. Here he entered into the employment of Armero, ~ extensively.

extensively engaged in the loolie trade between Macao, Cuba and Peru. I know not if he was otherwise employed by Amaro, in Macao, than as an Interpreter or Compradore, nor does it matter; in the Swatow enterprise he seems to have been specially designated for those positions. However this may be, there was no time given, after the arrest, for any understanding to be entered into between Serrano and Chun Ah Kwan, if they had been so disposed, with reference to the future — hence, each had to defend himself — without the other's assistance. Chun Ah Kwan's course sustains the truth of the Adage "Self preservation", &c. In the examination, which soon followed his arrest, before the Chinese officials, he labored to exculpate himself by casting the blame upon others. Probably it was true that others should be entirely blamed, and that he was entirely guiltless, in said enterprise. In the Courts of Western Nations, it is not so necessary that he

he should establish his innocence, 'as for the prosecution to prove his guilt— not so in a Chinese tribunal; he must prove his innocence. Some one must be punished. Knowing that all the others had been taken in charge by the United States Consul, except Serrano and himself, he determined to throw all the blame upon Serrano, rather than mention the name of Armero; for he knew that Armero was well known, and any connection between himself and Armero, would at once establish his guilt, in the minds of the Chinese officials. And he must also pretend to be an entire stranger at Macao.

So he invented quite a story of his connection with Serrano— a man of whom he knew little— indeed, nothing— of a criminal character. As the torturing instrument was freely applied, he extended his recollection to facts and circumstances that never had an existence, without thinking— possibly not caring— whether he could reproduce them.

When the Chinese officials —
heard

heard Serrano's evidence, immediately following that of the Chinaman, and found it so entirely different, they hit upon the plan of introducing another person who could speak the Spanish language. So, when the Court met on the morning of the second day, a sprightly young Chinaman had been added to the retinue of the Kwong-chau-Foo. With the aid of this young man His Honor proceeded to cross-examine Serrano in the Spanish language. After a rigid cross-examination upon all points of importance, and learning from Serrano that the Chinaman had lived in Macao, certainly, for the four months that the former had resided in the Hotel in that city, His Honor asked the Consul's permission to again introduce the Chinese witness whilst the New Granadian was still upon the stand. Notwithstanding the irregularity, and remarking that I could not perceive any good results, the proposition was tolerated. The Kwong-chau-Foo

commenced

continued to interrogate the Chinese witness upon some material points of difference in the testimony as given by the two men. The witness, apparently discovering, for the first time, the difficulty of his position, and not knowing that any person, save Serrano and himself, in the Court room, spoke the Spanish, he begged Serrano to instruct him as to what he should say to the questions that were being put by the Kwang-Khau-Foo. Serrano told him to "speak the truth—nothing but the truth." "I dare not," the other replied. "the Mandarins would take off my head." Serrano then said "You are a Christian—speak the truth, and depend upon God to save you. Tell nothing but the truth." The poor fellow was much bewildered; and, whilst foolishly picking at his dress as if losing his senses, he spasmodically uttered the words "my life will be forfeited."

This conversation was at once reported to the Kwang-Khau-Foo. He merely

merely shrugged his shoulders, and laughed aloud. He ordered the poor Chinaman to be taken away; and proceeded to ask a few more questions of Serrano. He seemed to feel sorrowful that his case had broken down. This he acknowledged, and would leave the judgment entirely with the Consul, stating that it would not be necessary for him to come again. It was now nearly dark; the Consul stated that he would take the evidence into consideration and give his judgment the next morning at eleven o'clock.

The Court met on the morning of the third day, at eleven o'clock. The Chinese Magistrate, having stated that it would not be necessary for him to be present, as nothing else would be done than the rendering of judgment, which he anticipated, the Consul proceeded, without his presence, to give the opinion of the Court, in the following words:

"Juan C. Serrano you have
been

been charged by the Provincial Government of China, in this case (and have been tried upon said charges), with a violation of the laws of China, in connection with the Coolie Emigration Rules, as promulgated by the Imperial Yamen at Peking. After a patient examination of your case, based upon said charges, in conjunction with the official Representative of the Chinese Government, (in this particular case the Hwang-Chau Foo) and after weighing carefully all the evidence the Government was able to produce against you, the Court is of opinion that the prosecution has failed entirely to show the remotest guilt on your part; and therefore is pleased to announce the fact that you are honorably acquitted of all and every of said charges, making it necessary to again return to you the enjoyment of unrestrained liberty."

I

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
R G W Jewell
U. S. Consul.

M/1810

7th 11 United States consulate at Canton
 R. W. Lowell to the department of State
 Subject to the knowledge of receipt
 of dispatch No. 29.
 Abstract of Consular
 Will be governed by instructions.

N^o 41 United States Consulate
Canton, 9 September 1872

Hon. Charles Hale,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to state
that I am in possession of
your despatch N^o 29; and that
I will be governed by the
instructions therein contained.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. W. Jewell,

U. S. Consul.

1842 United States Consulate at Canton
R B W Jewell to the Department of State
Subject—Acknowledge receipt of
Circular N^o 24.

Abstract of Contents.
Contents having been carefully read,
will be faithfully complied with.

N. S. A. 2 United States Consulate,
Canton, 18. (September 1872)

Hon. Charles A. L.
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of Circular No. 24, dated
July 15th 1872, inclosing Act of
Congress, approved by the President
7th June 1872. Having read and
digested same, I will, make it
a duty to carefully observe its
requirements, so far as this office
may have connection with the
important matter it relates to.

I have the honor, to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant
R. G. W. Lowell,
U. S. Consul.

25

am a well
CH
Nov 29 11:11 AM

N^o 43 Consulate of the United States at Canton
P. S. W. Jewell to the Department of State
Subject—Nomination of temporary
 Interpreter to this Consulate.

Abstract of Contents

Rev. Daniel Wroonman has consented
 to accept of the position of
 Interpreter to this Consulate,
 temporarily, and is recommended.

5.43 United States Consulate
Canton, 1st October 1871

Gen. Charles Hale,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

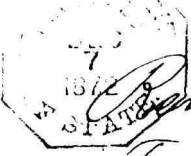
Sir: I have the honor to name
the Rev. Daniel Wroonman as a
suitable person to occupy the position
of Interpreter to this Consulate,
for the second time; he having
resigned said position nearly one
year ago. And I respectfully ask
that his appointment may take
effect from and after this date. I
fear his duties may not permit
him to accept of an appointment
otherwise than temporarily, but
hope that he may remain in the
performance of the duties of the
office at least until some other
American, fully qualified, signifies
a wish to accept it. I am, Sir,

Yours obedient servant
R S W. Jewell
U. S. Consul.

Wm J. S. D.

Wm J. S. D.

No. 44 United States Consulate at Canton
 R. S. W. Jewell to the Department of State
Subject Forwarding Rent and
 Miscellaneous Expenses Account
Abstract of Contents
 Rent and Miscellaneous Account
 Forwarded herewith



N^o 44 United States Consulate,
Boston, 3rd October 1872.

Hon. Charles Hale

(Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.)

Sir,

I have the honor to forward, herewith, to the Department of State, the Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses Account of this Consulate, for the Third Quarter:

1872; accompanied by Vouchers N^{os} 1 & 2; and by Exchange Vouchers N^{os} 35 & 36. Said account sums up a total (not including the cost of Exchange) of _____

One Hundred and Fifty-three and $\frac{57}{100}$ dollars; and a

grand total (including the cost of Exchange) of _____

One Hundred and Fifty-seven and $\frac{14}{100}$ dollars for which sum I have this day drawn my draft upon the Honorable Secretary of State, at fifteen days sight.

I have

I have the honor, Sir, to be
Your obedient servant
R G W Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

Inclosures——

- N^o 1——Receipt for Rent.
" 2——Bill and Receipt for Stationery.
" 85 & 86——Exchange Vouchers.

1871

1872

No 45 United States Consulate at Canton

R G W Jewell to Department of State

Subject—Forwarding Quarterly Returns

Abstract of Contents

Herewith the Quarterly Returns

for the Quarter ending Sept. 30th 1872



N^o. 45. United States Consulate,
Canton, 1st October 1872

Hon. Charles Hale.

Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to
transmit, herewith, to the Depart-
-ment of State, the following—
Quarterly Returns, which it is
made my duty to forward, viz:
Copy of the Invoice Book N^o 110—
Register of Official Letters Received
N^o 111—Register of Official Letters
Sent, N^o 112—Arrivals and
Departures of American Vessels, N^o
113—Return of Deceased American
Citizens N^o 114—Navigation and
Commerce N^o 115—All of which,
I trust, you will find correct and
according to Form.

I have the honor, Sir, to be

Your obedient Servant,
R S W Jewell
U. S. Consul.

Inclosures—Returns, N^os 110, 111, 112, 113, 114 & 115.

[FORM NO. 111]

REGISTER of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the U. S. Consulate at Canton, China for the Quarter ending 30th September, 1872.

NAME OF THE WRITER.	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER.	WHEN RECEIVED.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	No. of Enclosures.	REMARKS.	Amount of postage paid on each parcel.
all 76 ^o Canton.	11	Canton 3 rd July 1872	July 3/72	Requesting the loan of an United States flag to enable them to celebrate, with propriety, the 4 th day of July 1872.			
Wacey &c. Canton.	53	Canton 4 th July 1872	5/72	Detailing occurrences at Swatow, in reference to the opium trade in which Americans seem to be involved.			
Wacey &c. Canton	54	Canton 4 th July 1872	5/72	A dispatch for the U. S. Consul at Swatow, which His Excellency requests me to forward as quickly as possible as it is important.			
for To Canton	28	Canton 6 th July 72	6/72	Advising Consul that the people of Hong Kong inform him that Messrs. Hopper and Noyes seem ^{to} intend upon renting a garden ^{in that} village from some one who pretends to ownership, but that it is a public garden and no one in particular has a right to control it. But these gentlemen may rent premises from other persons in other localities in the Village.			
H. B. Jenkins Esq Shanghai	4	Canton 6 th July 72	11/72	Declines to furnish Consul the information necessary to prosecute his claim successfully.			
J. Hopper D. D. Canton.	25	Canton 12 th July 72	12/72	Suggesting that Consul notify to the Viceroy the death of Mrs. Wm. E. McChesney, and the circumstances under which it was accomplished.			
A. Wingate Esq	4	Swatow 11 th July 1872	13/72	Detailing ^{the} Consul infraction of the			

Post-officers are not authorized to pay postage or other charges on letters or packages addressed to them, with a view to charge them to the United States unless they have on their envelopes stamps or other evidence showing that some of the executive Departments or are upon official business of the Department of State. This form, with the blank properly filled, is to be sent with the letter to the United States in care of the Department of State. (See Circulars Nos. 33 and 37 of 1881.)

NAME OF THE WRITER	NO.	PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER	WHEN RECEIVED	ON WHAT SUBJECT	NO. OF ENCLOSURES	REMARKS	Amount of postage paid or estimated
Oliphant & Co. Hong Kong	2	Hong Kong 22 Aug 72	Aug. 23/72	Make proposition from Oliphant, Sons & Co. of New York, in re Liquidation, favor of Estate of King H ^o		Brought forward #0	
Sir Brockie Robertson The B. M. Consul Canton	3	Canton, 24 th Aug 72	24/72	Is sorry he cannot be present at the trial.			
L. A. Sales Esq. Vice French Consul Canton	9	Canton, 24 th Aug 72	24/72	Regrets that he cannot be present.			
Sir, Viceroy &c. Canton	71	Canton, 24 th Aug 72	24/72	Accepts consul's appointment of a day and hour for trial of Serrano - will notify the Kwangchau joo			
				and Wong Yau Shik of the same.			
K. Lueder Esq. Russian Consul Kam-hoi, To Canton	4	Canton, 24 th Aug 72	24/72	Will be present at the trial.			
	34	Canton, 27 th Aug 72	27/72	Kam-hoi appoints the 4 th day of September for the examination of the case of Freeman against the Fute Ben Loing on promissory notes			
A. L. Bowers Esq. Vice Cons. Customs. Canton	16	Canton, 29 th Aug 72	29/72	Appoints a day for the examination of candidates for the position of Pilot - Asks Consul to be present			
Hon Charles Hale Vice Secy of State Washington D. C.	23	Washington 1 st July 72	29/72	Having reference to some new rulings of the Secretary of the Treasury regarding Insurance			
						TOTAL	\$

11. Consul Swatow all & Co. Canton	12	Canton 13 th July 1872	13/72	law of Feb. 9 th 1862 with reference to the books trade Will attend to Consul's request of this date as soon as possible, and forwards a petition and three deeds for the Viceroy's action.
Charles Hale Secy of State Washington D. C.	23	Washington 18 th May 72	15/72	Informing Consul that the nomination of Mr. L. E. Williams has been confirmed by appointment as Consular Agent at Nanyang, Island of Taiwan.
Charles Hale Secy of State Washington D. C.	24	Washington 18 th May 72	15/72	Encloses a communication from Acting Paymaster General Alvord to Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, in reference to Estate of Alvord & Co. and requests this Consulate to furnish the information sought.
part 468 Canton	16	Canton 15 th July 1872	15/72	Are not yet able to give information asked for by Consul, in reference to the Estate of S. M. Alvord & Co. deed, but will hunt up the books and forward it as early a day as possible.
A. Wingate Esq. Consul Swatow see P.O. Canton	5	Swatow 12 th July 1872	15/72	Encloses a dispatch for the Viceroy which he requests Consul to forward.
	29	Canton 15 th July 1872	15/72	Thinks he has tried the case of Mr. Vrooman against Pak Ben Loung properly—but has now some business, requiring his absence when he returns will again examine the papers—and let the Consul know the result.
W. H. H. & D. Canton	26	Canton 16 th July 72	16/72	Inclosing petition to be forwarded to the Viceroy, detailing difficulties with the villagers of T'ung Keng in efforts to establish free schools.

Hon. Charles Hale Secy. Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	26	Washington, 3 rd July 72	29/72	Concerning the temporary appointment of Wong Ming Book as Interpreter of this Consulate.
Hon. Charles Hale Secy. Secy of State	27	Washington, 3 rd July 72	29/72	Concerning and approving of the nomination of Burge R. Lewis as Consular Agent at the Port of Chungchau, on the Island of Hainan.
Hon. Charles Hale Secy. Secy of State Washington D. C.	28	Washington 3 rd July 72	29/72	Acknowledges receipt of Consul's dispatches N ^o 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.
J. C. A. Wingate Esq. U. S. Consul, Swatow	10	Swatow, 29 th Aug 72	31/72	Inelosing dispatch for the Viceroy, and protesting against course Consul saw proper to adopt with reference to the case of Serrano.
Fung Juan Boon Hwang Chau Foo Canton	2	Canton, 31 st Aug 72	Sept 1 st 72	Asks Consul to have all papers ready for examination, as soon as he gives notice that Leung Ah Yau is ready for trial.
W. L. Bowler Esq Acty Cons. Customs Canton	17	Canton, 31 st Aug 72	Aug 31/72	Forwarding Consul the Customs Medical Report for half year, ending 31 st March 1872.
Fung Juan Boon Hwang Chau Foo Canton	3	Canton 4 th Sept 72	Sept 14/72	Wishes Consul to let him see Consul's report of the trial of Serrano before it is furnished to the Viceroy that His Honor may model his own upon that of the Consul.
Fung Juan Boon Hwang Chau Foo Canton	4	Canton 5 th Sept 72	5/72	Wishes Consul to favor him with a call, that he may see Consul's Report to the Viceroy of the Trial of Serrano before it is sent.
Hon. S. Mills Williams Secretary of Legation	5	Shanghai 26 th Aug 72	6/72	In reference to the Alford & Co. testates, but giving no valuable information.
Hon. Charles Hale	29	Washington 14/72	9/72	In reference to American Steamers

Letter to [redacted] from American Citizens		10/72	Requesting Consul to notify the Viceroy of the death of Mr McChee—hoping it to result from his communication.
f 4 Frigate Bay Consul, Swatow	6 Swatow 16 th July 1872	18/72	Asks Consul to forward a communication to the Viceroy for him.
Viceroy re Canton	35 Canton, 19 th July 1872	19/72	His Excellency has received a dispatch from the Imperial Yamen saying that a dispatch from the American Minister speaks of the appointment of Mr Lewis as Vice Consul to Hong-chau. Asks Consul if ^{unofficial} he is a Merchant Consul or not.
Mr. To Swatow	36 Canton, 19 th July 1872	19/72	Swatow has received Consul's enclosure informing him of the robbery of Wychee—asks that Wychee be sent to his Yamen for examination and further information.
Viceroy re Canton	56 Canton, 21 st July 1872	21/72	Viceroy sends back to Consul the petition of Messrs Russell & Co and the deeds sent with the petition, saying in dispatch that the whole thing is irregular, and that he cannot order the officer to record or stamp the deeds.
Mr. To Canton	31 Canton, 22 nd July 1872	22/72	Asking in reference to the hurt (death) of the Rev. Wm E McChee, and detailing reports which had reached him, in reference to the affair, from subordinate and superior officers.
will & Co Canton	13 Canton, 22 nd July 1872	22/72	Have received Consul's report of their case, before the Viceroy—will write more fully on return of Mr Cunningham to-day.

[illegible]

J. J. Foster S. Minister Peking, China.	12	Peking 25 th June 72	22/72	U. S. Minister sends a copy of a dispatch he sent to the Imperial Yamen, and incloses a translation of same into the Chinese Language, together with a copy in Chinese of a dispatch sent by the U. S. Consul at Amoy to the Intai, on the Subject of the Coolie trade, and the delinquency of Chinese officials having in view the prevention of the same.
D. Bradford Esq Vice Consul and Genl. Shanghai	111	Shanghai, 10 th July 1872	22/72	Acknowledge receipt of Consuls N ^o 41, covering Accounts and Returns for Second Quarter 1872.
B. Bradford Esq Vice Consul General, Shanghai	112	Shanghai, 15 th July 1872	22/72	Forwarding opinion of the Secretary of State concerning the Charge of Fees that must be made for Transit Passes.
Viceroy re. Canton	57	Canton 22 July 1872	22/72	Has heard of death of Mr. McWhinney - details the steps he has taken to arrest the robbers and mis- = derates deplores the occurrence.
Viceroy re. Canton.	58	Canton 22 nd July 1872	22/72	Informs Consul that he has sent a person, that is well qualified, to look into the troubles at Long Hong.
Viceroy re. Canton.	59	Canton 22 nd July 1872	22/1872	Has received dispatch from Magistrate of Sunnieting saying that Liung Ah Yau denies the justice of the claim of Harlan and gives his reasons for same.
Viceroy re. Canton	60	Canton 28 th July 1872	29/72	In reference to the Coolie traffic at Swatow, and acknowledging Consuls dispatch N ^o 63 and its inclosure, on the same subject, closing with some very absurd notions of the duties of Consular officers toward

London				Long will summon the parties and again examine it.
Sam. Lee, Jr. London	36	London, 21 st Sept. 72	" 21/72	Will again examine the Lottery case.
Sir, Kersey vs. London	73	London, 22 nd Sept. 72	" 23/72	Has sent to the Shun Jack, district Magistrate in reference to the matter of James Johnston and report when information reaches him.
Sir, Kersey vs. London	14	London, 23 rd Sept. 72	" 23/72	The case of Mr. Nye is an old case - is one that is to be settled as Chinese against Chinese.
Sir, Kersey vs. London	75	London, 23 rd Sept. 72	" 23/72	In the Berrano case, although he is proven to have done nothing, why did he go into such an enterprise knowing it was against the law?
Rev. E. Freeman London	20	London, 23 rd Sept. 72	" 23/72	Will accept of the position of Interpreter to the Consulate, without being able to say how long I can hold it.
A. Howard, Esq. Hong Kong	10	Hong Kong 22 Sept 72	" 23/72	Laboring to show that the steamer Spark ought not to pay Pilot Dues.
Capt. L. F. Miller Ship S. G. Glover Hampden	1	Hampden 24 th Sept 72	" 24/72	Two This seamen are mutinous - wishes consular influence.
E. L. Bowers Esq. Sole Agent London		London, 27 th Sept 72	" 27/72	Will cheerfully furnish as per request.

Total

R. S. W. Jewell,
N. S. Consul.

Viceroy to Canton.	61	Canton 28 th July 1872	29/72	the Provincial Government, and that of the Emperor. Requesting Consul to forward a dispatch, which he incloses, to the Consul at Swatow.	
Charles Hale Assistant Secretary of State. Washington D. C. to A. Wingate Esq. U. S. Consul, Swatow.	25	Washington 4 th July 72	" 29/72	Acknowledges receipt of Consul's dispatches Nos 22, 23, 24, 25 & 26.	16.
Lewis Esq. U. S. Consular Agent for Kiangchow.	6	Swatow, 25 th July 1872	" 29/72	In reference to the late attempt to derive coolies into emigration to Peru Consul gives his notions as to the innocence of one of the parties inculpatated and imprisoned. Details his views as to the future of Kiangchow, on the Island of Hainan, as to the facilities for business, from a recent flying visit fears it will not offer very great inducements to capitalists at present to embark in trade. He is not discouraged, however.	
W. Happer D. D. Canton.	28	Canton, 29 th July 1872	" 29/72	Suggests the propriety of Consul being represented in the examination proposed by him to the Viceroy of the difficulties at Hong Kong about the establishment of free schools at that point.	
Wm. to Viceroy from Wm. Happer and yes Canton.	2	Canton, 30 th July 1872	" 31/72	Protesting, in advance, against an anticipated judgment against their wishes.	
W. Happer D. D. Canton.	29	Canton, 31 st July 1872	" 31/1872	Agrees in the views of Consul, and sends copies of papers to sustain claim.	

Mr. Upper & D. Canton.	30	Canton, 31 st July 1872	" 31/72	Giving other views as to what he conceives to be Missionary privileges as to residence in the interior of China.
Will v. L. Canton.	14	Canton, 1 st August 72	Aug. 1 st 1872	Sending some old deeds which they first sent to the Nam for with some new ones, for examination, approval and Seal.
Mr. Wingate Esq. & Consul Swatow	8	Swatow 30 th July 1872	" 1 st 1872	Asking Consul to forward a instructed dispatch to the Viceroy, and commenting upon the late attempt at kidnapping coolies at Swatow.
Will v. L. Canton.	15	Canton, 1 st Aug 1872	" 1/72	Declining to pay a bill of fees rendering for Consular Services and for translations regarding such services as entitled "gratuitous"
Will v. L. Canton.	16	Canton 2 nd Aug 1872	" 2 nd 1872	Proposing to take some of the monies, assets of the estate of King v. L. for a Mr. Elliott, if Consul is willing, and allow 6 to 12 months time for repayment
Will v. L. Canton.	17	Canton, 3 rd Aug 1872	" 3 rd 1872	Sending deeds back to Consul, asking that very considerable sum of an entirely personal nature shall be done gratuitously.
Mr. H. Jones by Comptroller Washington D. C.	8	Washington 11 th June 72	" 3/72	Account for salary of Interpreter for 4 th Quarter 1871, received and balanced.
Mr. H. Jones by Comptroller Washington D. C.	9	Washington 12 th June 72	" 3/72	Consul's account of Salary and fees for 4 th Quarter 1871 correct and balanced.
Mr. H. Jones by Comptroller Washington D. C.	1	Washington 13 th June 72	" 3/72	Account for Relief of Seamen is received, and transmitted 1 st Comptroller

11 th The Jones Comptroller Washington D. C.	10	Washington 15 th June 1872	3/72	Controller of the Treasury. Account for Relief of destitute Seamen found correct as stated.	
Wingate Esq. Consul Seaton	9	Seaton, 1 st Aug. 1872	3/72	concerning the case of Juan E Serrano, said to be connected with the attempt at Kidnapping Locales at Seaton.	85
Wingate Esq. Consul Seaton	10	Seaton 1 st Aug. 1872	3/72	Enclosing a letter of Juan E Serrano to Consul, and reiterating the Consul's determination to demand respect as an officer of the United States from the Chinese Authorities.	
Charles F. Preston Seaton.	6	Seaton, 3 rd Aug. 1872	3/72	Will be pleased to accept the invitation to be present at the reception of the New Governor.	
G. Herr M. D. Seaton.	8	Seaton, 3 rd Aug. 1872	3/72	Same as above	
W. H. H. D. Seaton	31	Seaton, 3 rd Aug. 1872	3/72	Same as above	
Daniel Freeman Seaton.	18	Seaton, 3 rd Aug. 1872	3/72	Same as above	
Jr Esq. Seaton	41	Seaton, 3 rd Aug. 1872	3/72	Same as above	
E. L. Kevin Seaton	2	Seaton, 3 rd Aug. 1872	3/72	Same as above	
R. H. Graves Seaton	1	Seaton, 3 rd Aug. 1872	3/72	Same as above	
E. J. Simmons Seaton.	3	Seaton, 3 rd Aug. 1872	3/72	Same as above	
N. B. Williams Seaton.	1	Seaton, 3 rd Aug. 1872	3/72	Same as above	
Cunningham Seaton	10	Seaton, 3 rd Aug. 1872	3/72	Same as above	
H. V. Hayes	3	Seaton, 3 rd Aug. 1872	3/72	Same as above	

Shanton. H. Atkins Esq. Hongkong	3	Shanghai, 27 th July 1872	"	5/72	Wishes to know by a memo how much he is required to deposit for copies of correspondence between Consul and Chinese Authorities in the furthering his claim.
J. Somers Esq. Shanton	1	Shanton, 3 rd Aug. 1872	"	5/72	Claims consular protection— is in Shanton a prisoner.
Viceroy &c. Shanton	62	Shanton, 6 th Aug. 1872	"	6/72	Asks Consul to make the hour for an interview 12 instead of 11 o'clock.
Viceroy &c. Shanton	63	Shanton, 6 th Aug. 1872	"	6/72	Report of the Nam-hoi and the deputy appointed by the Viceroy concerning the Reed's Slaver and Noyes' Free School enterprise. Says Lau Nai Chien recommends that the former teacher, Loee Hong Sze be engaged and that his house be used for the purpose in order to prevent ill-feeling in the village of Hong Hong.
Viceroy &c. Shanton	64	Shanton, 6 th Aug. 1872	"	6/72	Concerning the attempt at kidnapping at Swatow.
W. F. Burton Shanton	7	Shanton, 6 th Aug. 1872	"	6/72	Will hold himself in readiness for the service.
P. Lewis Esq. & consular agent for Hong-Chau	7	Hong Hong 1 st Aug. 1872	"	6/72	Gives notice that he goes to Shanghai on the date of his despatch, but will return soon; and asks a sharp look out for the opening of Hainan.
James Bon Hong-Chau for Shanton.	2	Shanton, 6 th Aug. 1872	"	6/72	Has appointed the 7 th inst. for the purpose of trying the prisoners from Swatow. Desires Consul to assist in the trial at his Court.
W. C. Serrano Shanton	2	Shanton, 7 th Aug. 1872	"	7/72	Seems to vacillate between two opinions, or more, as to Swatow.

Serrano Canton	3	Canton, 7 th Aug. 1872	"	7/72	dering himself to the jurisdiction of any official - asks unreasonable things.
S. E. Loe Minister eking	13	Peking 19 th Aug 1872	"	7/72	Will cheerfully submit to jurisdiction and judgment of U. S. Consul and the Court he may organize for trial of his case.
Loe Canton	18	Canton, 9 th Aug 1872	"	9/72	Has heard of some indiscreet language used by Mr. B. N. Lewis U. S. Consular Agent at Shing-chau - hopes it will not occur again.
Serrano Canton	14	Canton, 10 th Aug 1872	"	10/72	Requesting Consul to forward a petition and some deeds to him here, and indulging in some remarks with reference to them.
J. Francis Esq. Hong Kong	1	Canton, 10 th Aug 1872	"	10/72	Wishes to know what is the condition of his case, and whether he is likely to be tried at all?
Chu Tung Canton	1	Canton, 10 th Aug 1872	"	10/72	Wishes to act as Attorney for Serrano in his approaching examination.
Heeroy &c. Canton	65	Canton, Aug 1872	"	10/72	The day appointed by Consul for the purpose of paying his respects to the Governor is a Holy day - please name another.
Hei. Ho Canton	32	Canton, 12 th Aug 1872	"	12/72	Sending Consul the charges, and evidence that the Chinese Government make and expect to prove against Serrano, in reply to Consul's despatch soliciting same.
Hei, Ho	33	Canton, 14 th Aug 1872	"	12/72	Kam Ho informs Consul that he has received the deeds sent, with petition of Russell - he will examine into the matter.
				14/72	Asking reply to his despatch of the

Canton.				22 nd July in reference to the death of Mrs. Wm. O. McWhisney.
Mr. J. G. S. & Co. Canton.	2	Canton, 13 th Aug/72	13/72	Asks Consul when he will come to see him, for the purpose of paying his respects.
Mr. J. G. S. & Co. Canton.	17	Canton, 15 th Aug/72	18/72	Are not yet able to give the information solicited - had to write to New York for it.
Mr. J. G. S. & Co. Canton.	66	Canton, 14 th Aug/72	16/72	Tells Consul that he will accede to his request with reference to the examination of the case of Stanton vs. Young (Ch. Yan).
Mr. J. G. S. & Co. Canton.	67	Canton, 15 th Aug/72	16/72	Sends Consul copy of the Charter-party of the Ship Congress and copy of a letter from the Charterers to the Master of the Congress.
Mr. J. G. S. & Co. Canton.	19	Canton, 17 th Aug/72	17/72	Will take pleasure in accompanying Consul on the occasion of his visit to the Governor.
Mr. J. G. S. & Co. Canton.	68	Canton, 17 th Aug/72	17/72	To be forwarded to U. S. Consul at Swatow.
Mr. J. G. S. & Co. Canton.	69	Canton, 19 th Aug/72	20/72	Recites a Report of the Hwang Chang in reference to the examination of Chien Ah Houn concerned in the Swatow affair, and requests Consul to name a day for trial of Serrano.
Mr. J. G. S. & Co. Canton.	70	Canton, 19 th Aug/72	20/72	An evasive reply to Consul's A. 67 and requests Consul to name a day for trial of Serrano, in conjunction with the Hwang Chang fee.
Mr. J. G. S. & Co. Canton.	1	Hong Kong, 19 th Aug/72	20/72	Hope to be able to furnish the solicited information in a few days in reference to Elephant, Sons of New York, in favor of Set Hong & Co.
Mr. J. G. S. & Co. Canton.	71	Canton, 21 st Aug/72	22/72	Is willing that Consul should try Serrano in his court, in conjunction with the Hwang Chang fee and Wang Yan Shik, and wishes him to fix a day for the examination of the prisoner.
Russell & Co. Canton.	19	Canton, 21 st Aug/72	21/72	Thanks for the opportunity - do not need translation.
John & Serrano Canton.	5	Canton, 22 nd Aug/72	22/72	Will be ready - Thanks.
C. B. Bradford Esq. U. S. Vice Cons. Gen. Shanghai.	113	Shanghai, 16 th Aug/72	23/72	Has received Consul's A. 123 and inclosure.

Carried forward. p. 1070

FORM No. 112

REGISTER of Official Letters sent from the U. S. Consulate at Canton, China.

No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT OF POSTAGE PAID EACH LETTER
1st 32	Hon. Charles Hale Asst Secy of State Washington, D. C.	Forwarding Rent and Miscellaneous Account and Vouchers.		
33	Hon. Charles Hale Asst Secy of State of the Second Quarter Washington, D. C.	Forwarding the Returns for the year 1872.		
4	Hon. Geo. S. Bortwell Secy of the Treasury Washington, D. C.	Advising him of my draft of this date drawn upon him.		
21	Circular No. 21	Exports of Raw Silk.		
12	Hon. H. D. Barron Fifth Auditor Washington, D. C.	Enclose account and receipt of Wong Ming book, Actg Interpreter for this Consulate.		
13	Hon. H. D. Barron Fifth Auditor Washington, D. C.	Forwarding the Returns for the Second Quarter of 1872.		
14	Hon. H. D. Barron Fifth Auditor Washington, D. C.	Forwarding Account Current for the Second Quarter of 1872.		
15	Hon. H. D. Barron Fifth Auditor Washington, D. C.	Forwarding Consuls Salary Account for the Second Quarter of 1872 and Vouchers.		
16	Hon. H. D. Barron Fifth Auditor Washington, D. C.	Forwarding A. P. Happers Account and Vouchers for fractional part of the Second Quarter of 1872.		
41	O. B. Bradford Esq. Vice Consul General	Forwarding all the foregoing to be trans-		

DATE.	No.	TO WHOM AND TO WHAT PLACE SENT.	ON WHAT SUBJECT.	NO. OF ENCLOSURES.	AMOUNT RES. POSTAGE & EACH L.
August 17 th 17		Olyphant & Co Hong Kong	Brought forward Asking if they have any proposition to sub- mit with reference to the indebtedness of - Olyphant, Sons & Co to the estate of King & Co		# 9.3
"	3	Chung Shu Tung Governor of Kwang- tung, Canton	Will pay my respects on the 9 th inst., if convenient to your Excellency		
"	23	Rev. D. Freeman Canton	Would you like to accompany the Consul in his visit to the Governor on the 19 th inst?		
2 nd 10		J. C. A. Wingat Esq.	Forwarding dispatch of the		
		U. S. Consul, Swatow	Viceroy to the Consul.		
"	30 th	Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Four Invoices		40
"	15	Collector of the Port of San Francisco, Cal.	One Invoice		24
"	18	Hon. F. F. Low U. S. Minister Peking	In reply to his, in ref- erence to the indiscre- tion of R. R. Lewis Esq. U. S. Consular Agent at Hainan.		
"	68	Sui, Viceroy &c. Canton.	Asking His Excellency to be ^{less} unequivocal, and propounding certain questions with reference		

	Shanghai, China.	mitted to Washington & Co.	3,20
3 rd	1 J. P. L. Falconer Hong Kong.	Returning his account against G. S. Murry, for proof.	08
5 th	J. L. A. Wingate Esq. U. S. Consul at Swatow	Forwarding dispatch of the Viceroy, with comments upon the attempt at kidnapping booties for Peru by the ship Congress.	56
56	His Excellency Lie, Viceroy. Hanton.	Consul acknowledges reception of His Excel- lency's dispatch - also that addressed to Con- sul Wingate of, Swatow, and tells His Excellency that the dispatch for Mr Wing- ate has been promptly sent by first opportunity.	
42	His Honor To Nam: hai Hanton.	In reference to Mr Vrooman's claim against Fuk Soui Lung.	
43	His Honor To Nam: hai Hanton.	Acknowledge reception of his dispatch in reference to the His- sonaries Flapper and Koye, and the people of Song Hong.	
10 th	1 Genl Benj. Alvord Acty Pay master Genl.	Will furnish him the information sought if it can be obtained.	
34	Hon. Charles Hale, Asst Secy of State Washington D. C.	Inform Department of the tragical death of S. P. William E. McChesney.	

"	21 st	18	Russell & Co. Canton	to the prisoner, Serrano. Have received a dispatch from the Nam-hoi in reference to your business with Poon Szy Shing, which you can see, if you wish — will charge for a translation of it.
"	35		Hon. Charles Hale Asst Secy of State, Washington D. C.	On the subject of Russell & Co's operations and fees, connected therewith.
22	2		H. Salcedo & Co. Hong Kong	Concerning their claim against J. S. Murray, deceased.
"	6		Juan E. Serrano Canton.	Your trial will take place on Monday next. Are you ready?
"	2		J. J. Francis Esq. Hong Kong	Your Client's trial will take place on Monday, the 26 th inst.
23	69		Sui Viceroys &c. Canton	Accepting jurisdiction, the right to name the time and place for the trial of Serrano, and appointing both.
"	2		His Honor Fung Juan Bon Kwang-Chau foo. Canton.	Notifying His Honor of the place, day and hour named for the Trial of Serrano, and requesting his presence.
"	31		Collector of the Port of New York. N. Y.	36 Invoices
"	2		Sir Brooke Robertson H. B. M. Consul Canton	If you can conveniently be present at trial of Serrano at this Consulate would be pleased

	27	Collector of Port of New York	Five Invoices	40
	12	Collector of the Port of San Francisco Cal.	Three Invoices	32
	4	Collector of the Port Boston, Mass.	One Invoice	16
	22	Circular to the Public.	Announcing to the foreign population the tragical death of the Rev. Mr. E. McChesney.	
12 th	5	F. H. B. Jenkins Esq. Shanghai.	Reply to his communication of the 6 th inst. declining to furnish the information sought to sustain his claim.	16
	19	A. P. Hopper D. D. Canton.	Consul declines to notify to the Viceroy the death of Mr. McChesney for reasons given.	
13 th	10	Russell & Co. Canton	Calling their attention to non-compliance with the orders of the consular court with reference to the estate of Nye, Bros. & Co.	
	15	Olyphant & Co.	Asking the information solicited on the 12 th June.	
15 th	57	Sui, Viceroy &c.	Forwarding a dispatch of the U. S. Consul at Swatow and a petition and three deeds for Russell & Co.	
16 th	58	Sui, Viceroy &c.	Forwarding petition of	

"	2	N. A. Sales Esq. Consul de France	Same
"	4	L. Gueder Esq. Prussian Consul.	Same
"	2	M. Villanueva Esq. Consul of Spain.	Same
24	32	Collector of the Port of New York. N. Y.	Eleven Invoices
"	33	Collector of the Port of New York. N. Y.	Nine Invoices
"	34	Collector of the Port of New York. N. Y.	Two Invoices
"	35	Collector of the Port of New York. N. Y.	Two Invoices
"	17	Collector of the Port of San Francisco. Cal.	One Invoice
26	18	Elephant & Co Hong Kong	Will reply at an early day to yours of the 22 nd and the proposition it makes
27	1	L. H. Bailey Esq. U. S. Consul Hong Kong	Commenced to-day the trial of Serrano, said to be connected with the Swallow boat adventure.
28	6	Smith Archer & Co Canton.	Concerning the correctness of Invoices sent for certificate.
29	1	James Parker Esq. Honor	Concerning a balance due the Consulate on acct of Estate of J. S. Murray.
"	3	L. Falconer & Co Hong Kong	In reference to a claim against J. S. Murray, said
30	18	E. L. Bowra Esq. Acty Comr Customs Canton.	Will endeavor to be present at the meeting of the Board of Examiners.
31	36	Collector of the Port New York. N. Y.	Two Invoices

		Messrs. Flapper and Voye. in reference to their difficulties with the people of the vil- lage of Tong Kong.	
6	J. L. A. Wingate Esq. U. S. Consul, Swatow	In reference to the late attempt to evade the law concerning the coolie trade, at Swatow.	16
17 th 25	J. H. Bailey Esq. U. S. Consul Hong Kong	Request him to see Olyphant & Co and learn the course they intend to pursue with reference to the indebtedness of Olyphant, Son's & Co to King & Co's estate.	08
59	Sui, Viceroys re. Canton.	Consul informs Viceroys of the death of Rev. Mr. McChesney— of the circumstances attend- ing it, and remonstrates against the escape of the murderers and robbers.	
19 th 60	Sui, Viceroys Canton.	Forwarding dispatch of Consul at Swatow.	
61	Sui, Viceroys Canton	Desire Viceroys to send officer with guide to San Ning to arrest Loong Ah Nam.	
20 th 5	Hon. S. Wells Williams Secy of Legation Peking	Ask information con- cerning estate of S. M. Alvord, and the award from the Chinese Indem- nity Commissioners.	14
22 nd 7	J. L. A. Wingate Esq.	Forwarding dispatch	

September	1 st	24	Circular to American Merchants, Canton.	Giving Silk exports for the last month.
	2 nd	39	Hon. Charles Hale Actg Secy of State Washington, D. C.	Acknowledge receipt of Circular N ^o 23 and dispatches N ^{os} 26, 27, & 28.
		44	C. B. Bradford Esq. H. I. Vice Consul General Shanghai	Forwarding dispatch to Secretary of State and ask some stationery and Blanks.
	3 rd	3	His Honor Fung Prefect, Canton.	Will send all the papers and notes in the ^{case} of Harlan vs Lung Ah Yau.
		70	Sui, Viceroy &c. Canton.	Forwarding a claim for Gideon Nye Jr. against certain Chinese for \$60,000.
	4 th	19	E. C. Bowra Esq. Actg Comr Customs Canton.	Thanks for your kindness in sending Consul the Medical Report of the Customs.
		71	Sui Viceroy &c. Canton.	Reporting Trial of Serrano.
	5 th	4	His Honor Fung Kwang-Chau fuc.	Concerning the uniformity of Report of the trial of Serrano to the Viceroy—asking Consul to consent to let him see said report before it is sent home to consulate, or Consul ^{will} call upon you.
	16 th	20	E. C. Bowra Esq. Actg Comr Customs Canton.	The Autumnal Festival ^{will} be observed by the Customs Employees. Consul takes notice.

		U. S. Consul Swatow	from the Viceroy, received yesterday.	32
"	11	Russell & Co Canton	Have received Viceroy's dispatch in reference to your deeds— he declines to take any action.	
20	35	Hon. Charles Hale Asst Secy of State Washington, D.C.	In reply to his No 23 concerning death of Mr. L. D. Williams and his appointment as Consular Agent at Hainan.	16
"	36	Hon. Charles Hale Asst Secy of State Washington D.C.	Concerning the business of Benj. Alvord and the estate of J. W. Alvord in reference to the claim for award from the Chinese indemnity fund.	16
23 rd	62	Sui, Viceroy, &c. Canton.	The Consulate of the United States, at Shingchei present will be a Consular Agency controlled or supervised by this consulate, and, as the Consular Agent is not a salaried officer, for the present he will be allowed to trade. Furnishing them with a translation of the dispatch of the Viceroy, having reference to their business, and making some suggestions. Forwarding a copy, in Chinese, of the dispatch	
"	12	Russell & Co Canton.		
"	63	Sui, Viceroy &c Canton		

"	25	Circular to American Merchants at Canton	Custom-house will be closed on the 27 th inst, in observance of the Autumnal Festival
"	37	Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Twelve Invoices
"	1	Bull Bardon & Co.	In reference to Alvord & Co matter
2 nd	11	J. G. A. Wingate Esq. U. S. Consul, Swatow	In reference to the Consul's course in the Swatow affair.
11 th	9	A. Heard & Co. Canton	Advising them that Consul will proceed to the collection of Hospital Dues in the case of the Spark.
5 th	40	Hon. Charles Hale Actg Secy of State Washington, D. C.	Reporting the Swatow affair and the trial of Serrano.
"	19	Hon. J. F. Howe U. S. Minister at Peking.	Reporting the Serrano trial.
9 th	41	Hon. Charles Hale Acting Secretary of State Washington, D. C.	Acknowledge receipt of Dispatch No 29 from Department.
12 th	2	Brig Genl. Alvord Actg Paymaster General Washington, D. C.	Inclosing copy of a letter from the Secretary of Legation Hon. S. Wells Williams, in reference to his business - also a copy of a letter from Bull Bardon & Co.
14 th	72	Lui, Viceroys. &c. Canton.	In reference to the case of Harlan-Lee Ah Ying is now here ready to appear as witness.

		of the U. S. Minister at Peking to Prince Hung on the subject of the coolie traffic. Also inclosing a dispatch of the U. S. Consul at Amoy in Chinese on the same subject.	
4 th	26	L. A. Bailey Esq. U. S. Consul, Hongkong	<p>Lee Ah Ying is not sent immediately the claim of Mr. Garland before the Chinese Authorities will fail for want of evidence to sustain it</p>
	42	C. B. Bradford Esq. U. S. Vice Consul General, Shanghai.	<p>Acknowledge receipt of his No^s 111 & 112, enclosing No^o 309 from the Hon Secy of State on the subject of Transit Passes.</p>
	18	Hon. Frederick T. Low U. S. Minister at Peking, China.	<p>Acknowledging receipt of his dispatch of June 25th 1872, and inclosures concerning the coolie traffic.</p>
"	17	Hon. L. H. Barron Fifth Auditor Washington D. C.	<p>Forwarding oath to the Treasury Treas, which had been omitted by mistake.</p>
"	37	Hon. Charles Hale Asst Secy of State Washington D. C.	<p>On the subject of the transmission of Mail matter between the Department of State and this consulate.</p>
26 th	13	Collector of the Port San Francisco, Cal.	<p>One Invoice</p>
"	28	Collector of the Port New York, N. Y.	<p>Fourteen Invoices.</p>

	48	His Honor Jo, Kam-hoi Canton	Calling attention of His Honor to the claims of Vrooman, the Lottin ticket case, and the case of the Compadore Try-Chie.
16 th	73	Sir, Vicroy &c. Canton	In reference to the claim of James Johnston against Lee Hoi Ying.
15 th	42	Hon. Charles Hale Assistant Secy of State Washington, D. C.	Acknowledging receipt of Circular N ^o 24, and law relating to the appointment of Shipping Commissioners.
"	45	C. B. Bradford Esq. U. S. Vice Consul Genl. Shanghai.	Acknowledging his note of 10 th Sept. 1872 in reference to Mr Eldredge and forwarding dispatch to U. S. Minister and to Secretary of State.
"	6	B. R. Lewis Esq. U. S. Consular Agent Kung-shan	Unanswering his note of 16 th inst. Have not received his commission.
"	21	E. L. Bowra Esq. Chief Commr Customs Canton.	Asking in reference to Mr Henry Eldredge.
"	10	A. Heard & Co.	In reference to the Hospital dues from the Steamer Spark.
19 th	38	Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Sixteen Invoices
"	18	Collector of the Port of San Francisco, Cal.	Two Invoices
20 th	24	Rev. Daniel Vrooman Canton	Asking his answer as to the acceptance of the position of Inter-

30 th 13	Russell W ^o Canton.	In reference to their final discharge as Assignees of Nye Bros. & Co.	
8	J. L. A. Wingate Esq. U. S. Consul Swatow	Forwarding two dispatch from Viceroy and acknowledging his dis- patch of the 25 th inst.	40
5	B. R. Lewis Esq. U. S. Consular Agent, Ainan.	Acknowledge his dispatch of the 24 th from Hongkong	08
2	Geo. Murray Bain Esq. Hong Kong	Soliciting his bill for advertising death of J. S. Murray.	08
31 st 20	A. P. Happer D. D. Canton	Advising patience, at least until report of judgment is made to Consul, as was promised.	
21	A. P. Happer D. D.	Again advise patience, and caution with ref- erence to <u>demand</u> for privileges that we may not be able to sustain by Treaty.	
1 st 9	J. L. A. Wingate Esq. U. S. Consul Swatow	Have received your dispatch and inclosure for the Viceroy - will send it immediately.	16
44	His Honor To Kam-hoi, Canton,	Compradore of an American firm in Hong Kong has been robbed - my countryman wishes the robbers arrested, and efforts made to have the property restored.	
45	His Honor To	Again calling his	

	1	Bon Jung Shan Canton	preter to this Consulate In reference to the promissory note of his father Bon Man Do Thanks for the bus-
	22	W. C. Bowra Esq. City Comr Customs Canton	ness Gazette for 2 nd Quarter 1872.
	20	Hon J. F. Low U. S. Minister at Peking China	Respecting the nomi- nation of Mr Henry Eldridge as Associate in Consular trials.
	46	O. B. Bradford Esq. U. S. Vice Consul General Shanghai	Please forward in- closed dispatch to the U. S. Minister at Peking
21	7	R. R. Lewis Esq. U. S. Consular Agent Kung-shan	Have not yet heard anything as to the time fixed for opening the Port of Kung-shan.
23	25	Rev. D. Vrooman Canton	Please reconsider your views in reference to the Interpreter's position.
25 th	2	Capt. Lewis J. Miller Ship Saml. C. Glover	Must allow the men a reasonable proportion of their pay, if earned, at each port; and reasonable liberty, as well, to prevent discontent.
	1	Sidney Deacon Esq. Canton.	Wish as full informa- tion from you, of a commercial character with reference to this Port, as you are willing to give me.
26 th	1	Capt. Edward Lewis Ship Flying Eagle Whampoa	Forwarding his receipt for ships papers left during

		From Mr Canton.	attention to the name of Mr. Vrooman; re- questing him to appoint a day for a hearing. Proposing to submit the matter to the Secretary of State for decision, and returning his deeds. Cannot let the monies out, as the Consul ex- pects soon to distribute to the creditors.
2 nd	14	Russell & Co? Canton	
"	15	Russell & Co? Canton	
3 rd	43	C. B. Bradford Esq U. S. Vice Consul Genl Shanghai.	Forwarding dispatch No 37 to the Secy of State.
"	4	Rev C. F. Preston Canton.	Inviting him to be present at the visit of the new Governor of Canton to the Consul.
"	22	Rev. A. P. Happer, Canton.	Same
"	22	Rev. Daniel Vrooman Canton	Same
"	1	Rev. H. T. Noyes, Canton	Same
"	5	J. I. Kerr M. L. Canton	Same
"		J. B. Cunningham Esq. Canton	Same
"	25	J. Nye Jr. Esq. Canton	Same
"	1	Rev. N. B. Williams Canton	Same
"	2	Rev. J. C. Nevins Canton	Same
"	2	Rev. C. E. Simmons	Same

			absence of Consul at Mampoa yes: -terday.
"	23	E. C. Bowra Esq. Actg Comr of Customs Hanton.	In reference to the ship Flying Eagle.
"	24	E. C. Bowra Esq. Actg Comr of Customs Hanton.	Asking a Memo. of the Actg Comr. Report in advance of its publication for certain purposes.
"	11	Augustine Heard Esq. Hong Kong	In reference to the payment of Hospital Dues from the steamer Spark.
28 th	39	Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Eight Invoices Amount \$19.4

R. G. W. Jewell,
N. S. Consul.

		Canton Rev. R. H. Gares Canton	Same
	16	Russell & Co Canton	Refusing to believe that the services desired are only gratuitous, and declining to do the work without pay.
5 th	64	Sir, Viceroys &c Canton	Asking an interview on important business that cannot bear delay that of Juan E. Serrano, of New Grenada, now in custody of the Chinese officials, and charged with kidnapping.
	1	Juan E. Serrano Esq. Canton	Will see you soon.
6 th	5	Rev. L. J. Preston Canton	Ask him to accom- pany Consul in his interview with Viceroy to-day, as Consul desires an American citizen to act as Inter- preter on the occasion.
	2	Juan E. Serrano Esq. Canton	Have visited the Viceroy in your case, and he has turned you over to me for trial.
7 th	1	Yung Juan Tsou Kwang-chaw-foo Canton	Respectfully declining to assist in the trial of Serrano, as desired, for the reason that the Viceroy has put him in charge of the Consul

	3	Juan E. Serrano Esq. Canton	If you do not place yourself fully within U. S. consular jurisdiction he cannot have any thing to do with your case.	
	46	His Honor To Nam-hoi, Canton	Ask another examination of the Lottery case, in which servants of Consulate are concerned.	
6 th	65	Lui, Viceroy &c. Canton.	Concerning the New Grenadian prisoner Serrano, and asking His Excellency to furnish me with the charges against him.	
	23	A. P. Harper & Co. Canton,	Reporting action in his Hong Kong troubles in reference to the establishment of free schools in that village.	
	66	Lui, Viceroy &c. Canton.	The Harlan claim again - a proposed change of venue.	
9 th	17	Russell & Co. Canton.	Will send papers to Nam-hoi, as requested. Consul must be the judge of the propriety of fees until overruled by superior officers.	
10 th	29	Collector of the Port of New York, N. Y.	Five Invoices	40
	14	Collector of the Port of San Francisco, Cal.	Two Invoices	24

"	4	Juan E. Serrano Esq. Canton	Consul requests patience else he will withdraw from the case.
"	1	Chewng Shu Tung Governor of Kwangtung Canton.	Consul will pay his respects to H. E. on the 12 th inst, at 12 H.
"	1	John. J. Francis Esq. of Hong Kong	Consul has no objec- tion to the gentle- man having inter- views with Serrano, but does not wish to interfere with the orders of his keepers.
"	1	Capt Robertson A. I. C. M. de Chento	Consul has no objec- tion to the bearer having an interview with Serrano, if you have none.
12 th	6	F. H. B. Jenkins Esq. Shanghai	Giving him an approx- imate estimate of the funds necessary in order to give him copies of the correspon- dence in his case and to pay past ex- penses for trans- lations, copies &c.
14 th	5	Juan E. Serrano Esq. Canton	Advise him of the position the Viceroy now takes with ref- erence to this case; advise patience and reticence.
"	47	His Honor Lo Nam-hoi, Canton	Give him full par- ticulars of the death

			of Rev. Wm. E. Mc-
			Chesney, the nature
			of the wounds &c.
"	5	Rev. G. F. Preston	In reference to the
		Canton.	death of Rev. Wm.
			E. Mc Chesney.
15 th	16	Oliphant & Co.	Again asking about
		Canton.	the Alford & Co.
			matter, which they
			have failed to reply
			to.
"	67	Sui, Vicroy &c.	Concerning the
		Canton.	case of Serrano
			and the Coolie
			trapped at San-tow.
			Ammon - Carried over p. 75

FORM No. 2 114

AMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with *R G W Jewell*
U. S. Consul at *Leanton*, from *30 June* to *30 Sept, 1872*, inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
<i>July 1st</i>	<i>Wm E. McChesney</i>	<i>Natawan, N. J.</i>	<i>Missionary</i>	<i>Accidentally killed, by a random shot, during an attack by Pirates upon a Passenger boat, 15 miles N. W. from Leanton</i>		<i>Had a wife and child who took possession of all their effects, consisting only of personal property</i>

R G W Jewell

U. S. Consul.

46

M. H. H.

N^o. 46. United States Consulate at Canton.
R. G. W. Jewell to the Department of State
Subject— The Trade of Canton, China
Abstract of Contents

The advantages and difficulties of
Trade at Canton—its past and present
commerce with Foreign Nations—Tabular
view of its present Trade—Rise and decline
of neighboring Foreign Ports.



Where's the other part of
this despatch?

Binder

But
Nov

Mr. Ford ^{adm} To Sec of Agriculture with the
No. 147. United States Consulate at London. Dec 26

R. H. W. Jewell to the Department of State

Subject Forwarding Seeds of Fruits to
the Agricultural Bureau.

Abstract of contents.



Names; locality where most likely to
succeed; description; season of
bearing; quality.

Received
Nov

N^o 47. United States Consulate,
Leanton, 3rd November 1872.
Hon. Charles Hale,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have now the honor to forward some choice seeds, preserved and prepared for their introduction into the ground, (from the time of their extraction from the fruit in which they matured, until the present moment,) solely under my own observations so that I know them to be seeds of the best specimens of their several kinds. My only regret, in thus furnishing them for the use of my countrymen, is, that they will not bring forth similar fruit, to that I have eaten, in all parts of the United States.— With the exception of the Water Melon, (only,) I fear they will not come to maturity in other than in the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and the

Atlantic

Atlantic, as far North, possibly, as the thirty-fifth parallel. But there is little doubt in my mind that they will easily mature, in low situations, in the sections I have named; particularly, southern Carolina, eastern and southern Georgia, all of Florida, southern Alabama, southern Mississippi, — southern Louisiana, and all of Texas, within one hundred miles of the Gulf. With the aid of our Rail Roads they can, then, be enjoyed by the people of nearly all the other States. Some of our fellow citizens who have, ^{formerly} resided in China, I am told, have almost implored their friends to forward them some of the seed of the Loichee, for cultivation in Florida; but I have yet to learn that any has been sent to them — Only because it would put friends ^{here} to some trouble to save, and, afterwards, to forward them. I observe that Zell, in his Encyclopedia, speaks of the Anona

as

as growing on some of the Western and Southern water courses of the United States. This fact affords fine encouragement to us to add the Annona to our list of delicious fruits. It cannot be otherwise than much prized by all lovers of fine fruit. If its flavor, and luscious Custard character, can be preserved, no gentlemen would esteem it as worth less than One hundred dollars per tree, if growing in his orchard or garden. It soon acquires our affections. ¶ The Lichee — Of this delicious fruit, I send three large packages, (embracing some inclosed packages,) and composing three or four varieties. All are excellent; but the smaller seed varieties are the choicest. The package of darkest colored seeds are first in season. Then follows, in close succession, the lighter colored large seed kind; and, lastly, ^{those} of the irregular size, and shape, and the very smallest seed kinds; which two last are especially fine. These

two

two are also dried by the August Sun, with the shell on; and are sold here at seventy-five cents the bushel, of one and one-third pounds. It is much superior, as a dried table fruit, to the Raisin, in the opinion of most persons who have tasted it, and is, besides, so much larger. It is frequently exported, in that condition, to foreign countries, and would be highly prized in any part of the United States. The tree grows to the size of cherry or Apple trees. It prefers a low or moist soil. Its first fruit is produced here about the first of May. The different varieties continue the season, without interruption, for four months. The shell or covering, is about the thickness of egg-shell. The process of drying for Market is easy, although the fruit is very succulent. It will be a great addition to our list of fruits— is entirely unlike any one we possess; and is certainly equal to

to our best.

The Lung'an partakes greatly of the nature of the Lichee in its habits and general appearance; but the fruit is inferior in size to the latter, being about that of an ordinary Plum, and its flavor is entirely different, resembling that of a very sweet Chestnut. It is also dried, and is a nice fruit in either the green or dried condition. It will easily mature in a climate favorable to the Orange, and it comes after the Lichee has ceased to be plentiful.

The Wompee, like the first and above named fruits, prefers a low or moist situation, but no more so than the Orange. It is a very pleasant fruit, and makes a delicious Jelly, which often reaches the United States in little brown earthen pots. It is well worth cultivation. Eaten as a table fruit, it is equal to our best Grapes, in the estimation of most persons; and its appearance is

is very much like the best quality of Scuppernon grapes; but it possesses a much more agreeable flavor. It ripens in August.

The Peaches of China are generally inferior to the best of this valuable fruit in the United States. But the few seeds I now send are really equal to many of our best, and have a shape which is very peculiar. It is truly a flat Peach, the two ends being compressed towards the centre, until it is in form much like a biscuit. Its flavor is very pleasant therefore the novelty of its form is, by no means, its chief recommendation. This kind ripens, here, in August, but is not very abundant.

The Pumelo will grow and mature, I would suppose, in any locality that encourages the growth of the Orange. In size and general appearance, it is that of a mammoth Orange. Its luscious and refreshing juice is similar in flavor to the

to the latter. As it precedes the Orange in maturity, more than six weeks, at a season of the year when lactic acid, in the acceptable form of fruit, is of such value to mankind, as a refrigerant, I am of opinion that ~~too~~ much attention can scarcely be given to the cultivation of that which serves the double purpose of luxurious enjoyment, whilst it is a medicine that does not require the expense of a prescription; nor to be sugar-coated, in order to avoid the disgusting odour; for the reason that the flavor of the Pumelo is pleasing to all persons whilst in the most robust health, or when suffering with an alarming Fever.

I will again refer to the Anona, or "Mustard Apple" (as it is better known by, here, among us Foreigners,) to say that the seed I now send is not that of the Anona triloba, said to be found upon our water courses in the West and South;

and

and that it is not a native of China; since it is universally known among the Chinese as "Fan Kwi Leichee, which means "Foreign Devil Leichee." But it has none of the characteristics of the Leichee; and in form it resembles an unopened Pine burr, or cone; and it is about the bulk of a well formed medium sized Apple. Its color is that of a delicate Pea green, covered with a white bloom, that often reflects the richest hues we so much admire in the Pearl, as a gem.

The Water Melon, of China, like the Peach, is too often found to be inappreciable to the taste of Western People. But, like the Peach, there are exceptions to the general rule. The Seeds of this luscious fruit, which I now send, are (both) superior, I think, to any we cultivate. The black seed kind is not so good, to a very delicate palate, as the White; but I can confidently say that the latter produces much

much the finest Melons, in point of flavor, rich creamy meat, size, and all that tends to make a Water Melon one of the finest, as well as the most innocent, of fruits, that it has been my good fortune to meet with; notwithstanding I have eaten them in nearly every State of our Union, and in many other parts of the World. The kind now sent are truly exquisite; and, fortunately, they can be distributed to many parts of the United States. For this reason I have taken pains to collect, and properly cure, a reasonable supply, in order that each section may be independent of the other for its store of a source of enjoyment that most persons freely indulge in, and which will not pay for transportation. The lot of various seeds comprises sixteen packages.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. G. W. Jewell

U. S. Consul.

P. S.—

P. 2. — I beg to add that a small
 lot of Pea seeds, of the Sonchong
 variety, has just been brought to
 me, which seeds I had given up
 all expectation of getting; I gladly
 inclose them in the package. The
 mode of planting, and manage-
 -ment, afterwards, is pretty well ~
 understood in the United States;
 hence I will forbear any attempt
 at suggestions with reference to the
 cultivation of Pea. There are four
 packages of those seeds making, all
 told, twenty packages.

R. G. W. J.

W. H. J.

N. H. 8 United States Consulate at Canton
R. B. W. Jewell to the Department of State
Subject—Coat of Arms

Abstract of Contents

Consul solicits one or more
Coats of Arms for use of
Consulate at Canton.



N^o 48 United States Consulate
Canton, 11th November 1872

Hon. Charles Hale,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to ask
the Department of State to
furnish me with one or more
floats of Arms for the use of
this Consulate. It has been
dependent upon the kindness
and patriotic feeling of a citizen
of the United States, since 1867,
for the one now on its front.
But it is now so badly worn
by the weather as to be almost
entirely effaced; besides it is
nearly rotten.

An extra supply of Flags
would also be thankfully received,
as the winds of this section are
terribly destructive to our Ensigns,
else they are made of worthless
materials.

I have

I have the honor, Sir, to be
Your obedient servant
R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

W. H. 880

N^o 49 United States Consulate at Canton
R. B. W. Jewell to the Department of State
Subject—Non-reception of Circular.

Abstract of Contents

Certain Circulars from the State
Department, numbers mentioned,
have failed to come to hand.



N^o 49 United States Consulate,
Canton, 13 November 1872

Hon. Charles Hale,

Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: I have the honor
to state that I am induced
to think some important
circulars, issued by the State
Department, for the direction
of Diplomatic and Consular
officers, and which circulars
this Consulate should be in
possession of, have failed to
come to hand. I allude to Nos
8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22
& 23. None of the foregoing Nos
have reached this Consulate, and
as it may be necessary that the
Consulate should be informed as to
their contents, in order to properly
perform his duties, I now respect-
fully ask that they be sent, if
the Honorable Secretary of State
regards my request as proper.

I have the honor, Sir, to be
Your obedient servant
R S W Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

P. S.

No books, of any description, have
reached this Consulate within the
last six months, from the State
Department.

Mr. Ford adm. See if this differs ^{essentially} from previous
descriptions] C. H. [unclear] 24 FEB 6

N. 50 United States Consulate at Canton,
R. B. Jewell to the Department of State
Subject—New Chinese Ensign
Abstract of contents.

Information as to the adoption by
the Chinese Government of a
new National Ensign.



N^o 50 United States Consulate
Canton, 29th November 1872

Hon. Charles Hale,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform
the Department of State that
I have received a communication
from His Excellency Liang,
the Hoppo of this Province,
informing me that the Chinese
Government has determined to
adopt a uniform flag to be
"hoisted by all Chinese men-of-war,
"gun boats and Revenue cutters,
"both at sea and in the rivers
"of China. Said Flag to be
"triangular, with an upright
"dragon of blue bunting upon
"a ground of yellow bunting.
"For vessels of less than two
"hundred feet long, the flag used
"shall be eight feet on the diagonal
"edge. For vessels of more than
two

"Two hundred feet, the Flag shall
"be twelve feet on the diagonal
"edge. This decree to take effect
"from and after Nov. 1st 1872.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant

C. F. W. Jewell

U. S. Consul.

With 8 of

N^o 51 Consulate of the United States at Canton
R. S. W. Jewell to the Department of State
Subject—The necessary absence of
B. R. Lewis, Consular Agent at
Kwangchow, Island of Hainan.

Abstract of contents.

Reporting sickness of Mr. Lewis, inclosing
his letter (per copy) and soliciting
instructions.



ackd
20
JAN 23
1873
STATE

If the Agency is vacant the 14th Feb of the
Cons. Regt. (Ed. 1870) indicates how it may be filled.
The format has the right to make a new design, if
there has been a technical feature to design. It is
necessary to follow the plan to maintain the
the means of doing by following the system, such
a connection

(y 2)

N^o 51 United States Consulate
Canton, 6 December 1872

Hon. Charles Hale,
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to place
before the Department a matter
of a somewhat delicate character;
with reference to which I respectfully
ask instructions.

Mr B. R. Lewis, it will be
remembered was nominated by
this Consulate, and appointed by
the Honorable Secretary of State,
to fill the position of Consular
Agent at Kiangshan, in the
Island of Hainan, in anticipation
of the opening of that Port at
a very early day. The nomination
was made by this Consulate on
the 13th day of May, 1872, in my
dispatch N^o 30, addressed to the
Honorable Secretary of State. Early
in June, following, Mr Lewis made
his

his appearance in this consulate, - and has resided at Hing Kong, ready and anxious to embark for the Port named as his locality as an Agency of this Consulate, until the present.

I have frequently learned, from himself, that he has been suffering from some disease. On the 29th ult. I received one of the inclosures, dated Nov. 28th informing me of the necessity, on his part, of leaving for the United States. That of December 2nd, followed my reply and both speak for themselves, a melancholy state of things.

We are in daily expectation of the formal opening of the Port of Kiatingchow. The probability now is that our country will not be represented on the occasion, which I will very much regret, but cannot take the liberty of appointing a temporary occupant of that Post, if I was even inclined to do so, from respect for the condition
of

of Mr Lewis.

It is for the purpose of having the advantage of instruction from the Department that I inform you of the dilemma in which I find myself, in immediate anticipation of an important public occasion. Whilst making this statement I think it may be proper to furnish the Department with copies of the two letters named in a foregoing paragraph.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. J. W. Jewell,

N. S. Consul.

P. S. - I have, likewise, informed the Hon. F. F. Low, United States Minister, at Peking, of the state of things, with reference to Kinnegshan.

Enclosures - Nos 1 & 2 Copies of letters received from Mr B. R. Lewis.

(Copy) No. 1

Hong Kong Nov. 28th 1872.

My dear Mr. Jewell,

I am confined to my bed and have been for the last two weeks. The doctor tells me that I have a contracted Liver; that the only thing for me is to go home. So I fear I shall, for the present, at least, have to give up Hainan.

If I can arrange I want to get off in the course of a month, and hope to return next winter.

Your very truly
(signed) B. R. Lewis

R. G. W. Jewell Esq.
&c. &c.

Copy No. 2.

Hong Kong Dec. 2nd 1872.

My dear Mr. Jewell,

Saturday's steamer brought me yours of the 30th Nov. last.

This I am compelled, by sickness, to leave China for a short time, I hope to return with new life, and take hold

hold of Hainan again. I do not by any means intend to desert it; but when a man is told. "If you want to save your life you must leave this country, if only for a trip," what is to be done?

I hope to leave in the next P. M. S. S. Co's Ste which leaves on the 12th inst.

If I can serve you in any way in the States, I shall be happy.

Yours Very truly
(signed) B. R. Lewis

R. S. W. Jewell Esq.
U. S. Consul,
Canton.

msd

N^o 52 Consulate of the United States at Canton
 R. B. Jewell to the Department of State
Subject Acknowledgment of Circular
 from State Department, concerning
 the death of Hon. W^m H. Seward
Abstract of contents.

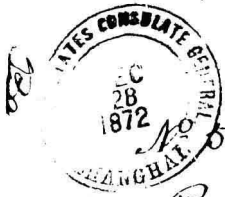
Have received the Circular concerning
 the death of the Hon. W^m H. Seward
 and the honors to be shown his
 memory, which have been
 strictly complied with.

1052 United States Consulate
London, 7th December 1872

Hon. Charles Hale
Acting Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department Circular, dated October 11th 1872, conveying information of the demise of the Hon. William H. Seward. In this connection, and as an evidence of the well earned respect which ought to be shown to the memory of this eminent American, the Hon. Secretary orders certain external signs of mourning to be observed by "the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the United States." This melancholy duty has been strictly complied with at this Consulate.

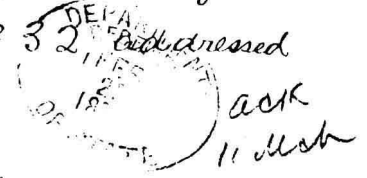
I have the honor, Sir, to be
Your obedient servant
R S W Jewell,
U. S. Consul.



M. H. G.

No. 54. Consulate of the United States at Canton.
R. G. V. Jewell to the Department of State.

Subject—Acknowledgment of receipt of
Department dispatch No. 32 addressed
to this consulate.



Abstract of contents.

Note the error in No. of dispatch replied
to—ask the favor of alteration of
No. from No. 38 to No. 53.

N^o 517. United States Consulate,
Canton, 19th December 1872.

Hon. Charles Hale,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch N^o 32, inclosing a copy of dispatch N^o 15 addressed to my predecessor, both of which are intended to guide me in matters referred to in my dispatch N^o 38, (being "the second of that number") addressed to the Hon. Secretary of State. I have carefully noted the remarks contained in each, and will be governed by them as closely as the cases which form the subject of my dispatch will admit, understanding my superior officer to rely upon the exercise of a proper discretion on the part of the Consul when such cases are presented for official aid.

In this connection, I beg to ask the Honorable Secretary to have the mistake, made by me in numbering
the

the dispatch of the 21st August 1872,
rectified by the alteration of the figure
eight to nine; thereby making it like-
wise necessary to add one to each
of the other N^{os} until 52 is reached,
which dispatch shall hereafter be
known as N^o 53.

I sincerely regret the necessity
of imposing this trouble upon any
one, the same being the result of
inexcusable carelessness on my part;
but hope, by greater watchfulness
hereafter, to avoid a repetition
of such mistakes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant
R. G. W. Jewell
U. S. Consul.



Consulate of the United States at Canton.
R. J. M. Jewell to the Department of State.

Contents—Concerning the transmission of
Dispatches to and from the Department of State.

Abstract of contents.

Acknowledge receipt of dispatch N^o 31, —
Instances cases of possible harm to the Public
Service by strict adherence to the present
system of transmitting dispatches to and
from the Consulate at Canton.

N^o 55.

United States Consulate,
Canton, 19th December 1872.

Hon. Charles Hale,

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your dispatch N^o 34, dated October 19th 1872. It discusses the propriety of making a change in the present system of transmitting dispatches to and from this Consulate through the Consulate General, and suggests that the Consul should adduce instances wherein inconvenience has taken place, or might arise from a continuation of the present system, with special reference to this Consulate.

I cannot now recall cases of serious inconvenience or loss to the public service, otherwise than pecuniarily, by the present system, unless I name the late case of the transmission, by the Honorable Secretary of State, of the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Hon. William H. Seward, naming
in

in that connection certain marks of honor which it was desired should be observed by Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the United States in memory of the deceased Statesman. This information reached the Consulate by means of the official Circular, dated Oct. 11th 1872, and on the 6th day of December; whereas the Consul General kindly furnished me with a copy of the same Circular, yet it did not reach this Consulate until the 12th inst, at which time it had been in mourning just six days. But for the circumstance that the Circular came through direct, instead of through the Consulate General, this Consulate would have been at least five days behind the Consulate at Hong Kong in the observance of the melancholy duty, notwithstanding the two latter are only six hours distant from each other.

My chief object, however, in calling the attention of the Department to the mode of communication, was not to name cases of serious inconvenience

inconvenience and loss to the Public Service, which had already taken place, so much as to point out a more speedy mode, together with a considerable decrease in postal expenditure. Besides, that cases might arise wherein the time saved would be regarded as of great importance. In the present condition of society all available means are resorted to for the purpose of saving time and ~~reducing~~^{for}, to as low a point as practicable, all necessary expenses.—Suppose, for instance, that the Department should address this Consulate a communication which it would regard as of great importance to have answered by returning mail. By the present system, through the Consulate General, it would be impossible to comply with the wishes of the Department, for the reason that the ship would be on its homeward passage before the communication could reach the Consulate. Again, suppose the Consul should desire to address the Honorable Secretary an important communication, the contents of which were not in possession

possession of the Consul until two or three days before the time for the Pacific Mail Steamer to leave Hong Kong; it would be impossible to forward such communication to Yokohama, through the Consulate General, in time to overtake the Mail at that point, for the reason that the Pacific Mail would reach Yokohama nearly as soon as the communication would arrive at Shanghai; after which it would have a journey of about eight days to perform in order to reach Yokohama—and it must be constantly en route. Hence it must be delayed at least one month.

I am entirely unable to account for the delay of my dispatch of the 24th of July; nor for the fact that mine of the 31st of July should have left the Consulate General on the 16th of August, and yet arrived in Washington in company with the first named above. Some unaccountable delay must have taken place between this Consulate and the

Department

Department of State. Two Pacific Mail Steamers left Hong Kong between the first and last of the above dates, viz: on the 27th of July, and on the 12th day of August. If dispatched from the Consulate General on the 16th day of August, they must have gone by the Mail which left Yokohama about the 5th or 6th of September; about three weeks later than would have been the case if they had left Hong Kong by the steamship which left immediately subsequent to their dates. So that you will easily perceive, I think, the mistake that you have fallen into in your second sentence of the first paragraph of dispatch N^o 34, by the accidental happening of an event that should not have occurred.

Other remarks pertinent to the dispatch now under consideration will be found in my reply to the Honorable Secretary's dispatch N^o 33.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
 A. G. W. Jewell
 U. S. Consul.

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wes



27-10-72

N^o 56 Consulate of the United States at Canton.
R. G. W. Jewell to the Department of State.

Subject—The transmission of Mail matter
between the Department and this Consulate.



Abstract of contents.

Facilities and distances between Canton,
Hong Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Time
between the Ports &c. 27

N^o 56. United States Consulate,
 Canton, 20th December 1872.

Hon. Charles Hale,
 Assistant Secretary of State,
 Washington, D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch N^o 33, dated 19th October 1872. I beg to reply that the only means by which mail matter can be carried between Canton and Hong Kong, distant ninety-six miles from each other, is by a daily line of Steamers; which vessels occupy from six to seven hours in making the passage, in accordance with the condition of the Tide. They are all of American build, and similar in form and tonnage to those now running on the Polomae; But they now wear the English Flag, and belong to a Joint Stock Company. Postage on letters under half oz., Eight cents, to Hong Kong. This line of steamers is entirely independent of any other Line or Port for its income or connections.

Yours

From Hong Kong to Shanghai there is a connection of the English, (and also of the French,) Line of Steamers that plies between Europe and Hong Kong. The connections, at Hong Kong, are entirely, & dependent upon the arrival, at Hong Kong, of the outward bound steamers, for the time of their departure for the Coast & Ports, which usually takes place within twenty-four hours after the arrival from Europe. The distance between Hong Kong and Shanghai, in Nautical miles, by the shortest route, is said to be Eight hundred and twenty-eight miles. When they put into the various Coast Ports of Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Ningpo, the distance is, of course, very much increased; but I have no means of ascertaining how much more. There are also other steamers, than those connected with the European vessels, plying between the Ports of Hong Kong and the Coast Ports to Shanghai, but I am not informed as to their connection with the mail service.

With reference to the length of
time

time usually consumed between Shanghai and Hong Kong, I can only speak from the information I obtain through the reception of dispatches from Shanghai, through the Consulate General. For this information I will refer to my Record of Letters Received. This Record shows the minimum to be five and the maximum to be seventeen days, the latter being in the Third Quarter of 1871, dated Shanghai, July 24th and received at this Consulate on the 10th day of August following. In the Fourth Quarter of 1871, I find the following extreme cases, viz: 8th November, received on the 18th of that month; 25th November, received on the 5th of December; 28th December 1871, received on 10th January 1872. In the Second Quarter of 1872, the following extreme cases, viz: 2nd May, received on the 18th of May; 11th of May, received on the 20th of May. In the Third Quarter, one, viz: 10th July, received on the 22nd July. But the average time between the two Ports, I think, will be found to be about eight days.

I have the honor to be Sir,
 Your obedient Servant,
 R. S. W. Jewell
 U. S. Consul.

at ac
H. C. Lewis
M. J. P. 1000
Consulate of the United States at Bangkok
Jewell to the Department of State.

Subject Desire for supply of Pub. Docs.
Circulars and Law Books.

Abstract of contents.

Circulars and Public Documents have failed
to come to hand—Law Books needed
by the Consulate.

Ref. to Mr. Dimon to report if there is any fund from which
the books recommended by Mr. O'Connor can be supplied.

This can be paid out of the appropriation
for miscellaneous expenses of U.S. Consulate.

E. H. Jewell

Refers to Mr. Fisk -
1000

What will be the cost of the books named in
Mr. O'Connor's list? March 15

Reply annexed

The department has
no funds for which to
purchase the books.

1873

Phil. Co. & Am. Soc. 1
Sent March 24 1873

N^o 57. United States Consulate,
Canton, 27th December 1872.

Hon. Charles Hale,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to my dispatch, properly, N^o 50, dated 13th ultimo, and to your dispatch (last paragraph) N^o 32, dated October 12th 1872. The paragraph named encourages me to hope that the requests contained in my N^o 50, as well as those I design making in this, will be acceded to by the Department.

In addition to the Circulars named as missing, I find that no copy of "Commercial Relations" later than 1869, nor of "Diplomatic Correspondence," later than 1868, nor of "Official Register," later than 1863, has reached this Consulate. Would feel thankful if these missing volumes can be furnished.

But my principal object now
is

is to call the attention of the Honorable Secretary to the poor collection of Law Books with which this Consulate is furnished. It contains no "Reports"; no work on "Evidence"; no copy of Kents Commentaries, nor any Text Book of more recent date than 1855. When it is taken into consideration that cases of a difficult character may arise at any moment, the necessity for legal information will be quite apparent. Certainly the cheapest way in which the Consul can be furnished with wisdom of this character, is by means of a well selected small Library. The one now in this Consulate is entirely too small, however, for satisfactory reference on any subject. If the Honorable Secretary will do no more than duplicate the List furnished to the Consul at Hong Kong, it will certainly be a valuable addition, and tend to make the access to legal information much more complete and reliable, as well

well as convenient.

Whilst I am sure that all important Consulates should have easy access to a reasonably good supply of acknowledged legal Text Books, certainly none need them so much as those who have been endowed with Judicial Powers. Only one of the collection sent to Hong Kong is found in this Consulate, viz: "Sedgewick on Measure of Damages," 1 vol. Therefore I will not include that work in the List which follows: viz:

Wallace's U. S. S. Court Reports,	12 vols.
Kent's Commentaries	4 "
Parson's on Contracts	3 "
Greenleaf on Evidence	3 "
Selwyn's Nisi Prius	2 "
Parsons on Shipping & Admiralty	2 "
Abbott's U. S. Dis. & Cir. Court Reports	2 "

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant
R G W Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

The catalogue prices of the books.

The catalogue prices of Little, Brown & Co. for the books named by Mr. O'Connor are as follows:—

Burtis S.C. Repts. — 22 vols.	\$ 110.00
Kent's Commentaries — 4 vols. —	20.00
Greenleaf's Evidence — 3 vols. —	22.50
Selwyn's Dist. Prins — 2 vols.	15.00
Parsons on Contracts — 3 vols. —	22.50
Hare & Wallace's American	
Leading Cases — 2 vols.	15.00
Parsons Shipping & Admiralty — 2 vols. —	15.00
Smith's Mercantile Law — 1 vol	6.00
Key's Commercial Digest 1 vol	10.00
	<u>\$ 235.00</u>

March 19. 1873.

A. B. Wood.

Bureau of Claims
March 12th 1873

List of Law Books for
Consulate at Canton

Reports for a Consulate library
It seems to me is a wrong idea
It is impracticable to have and
keep up complete sets of even
the Reports of the Supreme and
Circuit Courts of the United States
they are becoming so voluminous
The best lawyers in the country
are now adopting the idea
of confining themselves to text
books on special subjects
The trouble with Wallaces reports
is

1st The cases are largely
Rail Road - Land - and State
controversies, with many few
cases on Commercial - shipping
or Admiralty law.

2^d Mr. Wallace's habit
of elegant elaboration, fills
up his volume with a great deal
of matter which is not only outside
of the opinion of the Court, but the point

of the case. —

Curtis' Sup Court Reports
22 not including the puber
are I think very much the
best for a Consular library
These Reports embrace every
variety of case - in a condensed
form. Taking in - Branch -
Dallas - Howard - Peters and
Whiston. With these and a
fair selection of text books
a consul can I think do better
than with more. Books will supply
knowledge but not wisdom.
The following list is respectfully
submitted.

Curtis' Sup Court Reps	22
Rents Commentaries	4
Gwynne's Evidence	3
Selwyn's <u>Visi Prius</u>	2
Parsons on Contracts	3
American Leading cases	
Hare and Wallace	2
Parsons on Shipping & Admiralty	2
Smith's Mercantile Law	1
Hegel's Commercial Digest	1

Henry O'Connor

M. H. G.

N^o 58. Consulate of the United States at Canton.

R. G. V. Jewell to the Department of State

Subject Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses

Abstract of Contents

Consul forwards Rent and Miscellaneous
Expenses Account including the
several Vouchers.

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED

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1873

N^o 58. United States Consulate,
Banton, 2nd January 1873.

Hon. Charles Hale,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward,
herewith, to the Department of State,
the Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses
Account of this Consulate, for the
Fourth Quarter of 1872; accompanied
by Vouchers N^{os} 1, 2 & 3; and by Exchange
Vouchers N^{os} 85 & 86. Said account sums
up a total (not including the cost of
Exchange) of One hundred and Forty-
six and $\frac{70}{100}$ dollars, and a grand
total (including the cost of Exchange)
of One hundred and Seventy-two
and $\frac{58}{100}$ dollars for which sum I have
this day drawn my draft upon the
Honorable Secretary of State, at
fifteen days sight.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

R B W Jewell,

U. S. Consul.

[over

Inclusives_____

N^o 1_____Receipt for Rent.

" 2 & 3_____Bills and Receipt for Stationery

" 85 & 86_____Exchange Vouchers.

Recd.

Im Aid

COMMUNICATIONS
JAN 10 1891

N^o 59. Consulate of the United States at Canton.

R. G. W. Jewell to the Department of State

Subject — Quarterly Returns.

Abstract of contents.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED

Consul forwards the usual Quarterly, semi-
-Annual and Annual Returns.

MS

N^o 59. United States Consulate,
Canton, 2nd January 1873.

Hon. Charles Hale,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, to the Department of State, the following Quarterly, Semi-Annual and Annual Returns, which it is made my duty to forward, viz:
 Copy of the Invoice Book, N^o 110 State
 Register of official Letters Received, N^o 111—Register of official Letters Sent, N^o 112—Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels N^o 113—and
 Return of Deceased American citizens N^o 114—Navigation and Commerce, N^o 115—Abstract of Passports issued, N^o 116—Names of Persons employed file
 at the Consulate, N^o 117—and Aggregate of Fees received N^o 98. All of which, I trust, you will find correct and according to Form.

I have the honor, Sir, to be

Yours

Your obedient servant,
R. B. Jewell;
U. S. Consul.

Inclasures—Returns, Nos 110, 111, 112,
113, 114, 115, 116, 117 & 98.

July 1st to October 31st 1912 inclusive.

NO.	WHEN ISSUED.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	DESCRIPTION.										REMARKS.
			AGE.	STATURE.	FOREHEAD.	EYES.	NOSE.	MOUTH.	CHIN.	HAIR.	COMPLEX'N.	FACE.	
3	October 4 th	Rosewell Hobart Graves	39	5ft 6	in medium	dark thin	slightly small	beard dark brown	Fair	moderate.	Embracing the Province of Kwangtung		

Rosewell
U. S. Consul.

Note.—This return to be made every six months to the Department of State.

Form No. *114*

AMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with *R. S. W. Jewell*, U. S. Consul at *Canton, China*, from *October 1st* to *December 31st* inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
<i>Oct 31st</i>	<i>No item</i>					

R S W Jewell

U. S. Consul.

Ms
No. 1

M. H. M.

No. 60. United States Consulate at Canton.

R. G. W. Jewell to the Department of State.

Subject——Reception of Circulars No. 27

28 and 29.

Abstract of contents.

Circulars No. 27, 28 and 29 have been
received——contents noted and said
circulars filed. 3
1873



N^o. 60. United States Consulate,
Canton, 28th January 1873.

Hon. Charles Hale,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir :

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Circulars N^{os} 27, 28 and 29, dated respectively Oct 28th, November 1st and November 16th 1872. All these Circulars, (from the Department of State) reached this Consulate on the evening of yesterday, the 27th inst. Their important contents have been carefully noted, and each properly filed for future reference.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant
R. S. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

Am H H

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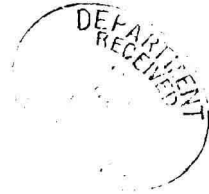
N^o 61. United States Consulate at Canton.

R. F. V. Jewell to the Department of State.

Subject Acknowledgment of dispatches.

Abstract of contents

Received dispatches N^{os} 35 and 36.



N^o 61. United States Consulate,
Canton, 1st February 1873.

Hon. Charles Hale,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
acknowledge receipt of your
dispatches N^{os} 35 and 36.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient Servant,

R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul

mt

Is not this question settled

Mwood

N^o 62. Consulate of the United States at Canton.

R. G. W. Jewell to the Department of State.

Subject The Spark case.

Abstract of contents

Consul refers to former dispatches incloses papers referring to the Spark case, and solicits instructions.

DEPT. OF STATE
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N^o 62. United States Consulate,
Canton, 10th February 1873.

Hon. Charles Hale,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward, herewith, copies of a letter addressed to this Consulate, signed by "Geo. F. Weller, Attorney for Geo. F. Heard, Executor," accompanied by an instrument which is intended to be a Protest, but which is not sworn to nor accompanied by Power of Attorney, and which, in the event of my refusal to accede to the proposition made in the letter above mentioned, is to be recorded with a view to contest the legality of the action of the Consul.

In submitting these papers to the inspection and consideration of the Department of State, I beg to refer to my dispatch N^o 28, dated 1st May 1872, and to your dispatch N^o 29, dated July 8th 1872, as having ~
reference

reference to the subject treated of in the two papers now enclosed; and to say that the case is one which will ~~probably~~ justify the Department in giving to it, its earnest attention and exhaustible research. I doubt if a similar one has arisen since the organization of our Government; and it is one that probably has not been contemplated by Congress.

The "Protest" correctly tells the history of the vessel, as far as it goes, I think. It agrees with the history given of her in my dispatch No 28. I will herewith, also inclose a copy of a letter addressed this Consulate by Mr Geo. F. Heard, the Executor of the Estate to which the Steamer belonged, which also gives this Vessel's history in full. There is abundant evidence in this office to show that she was the property of Mr J. B. Endicott, in whose possession she was when he died; nor is that fact disputed. The liability to Hospital Dues, and
the

the time when that liability commenced are the points at issue.

I will ask the Honorable Secretary to give me full instructions on this vexatious subject, and to excuse me for sending this dispatch direct, instead of through the Consulate General, as I wish to save time in this case.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

Inclosures —

- No. 1 copy of Letter of Geo. F. Weller
- " 2 copy of Protest
- " 3 copy of Letter of Geo. F. Heard.

(copy)

Hong Kong February 6, 1873

Hon. R. I. M. Jewell,
Consul of the United States
Hanton.

Dear Sir

I have now the honor of handing you through Messrs Augustine Heard in Hanton two memos. One showing the amount of Hospital money from the 29th June 1870 the date of the Law which doubled the rate of Hospital fees and which contained the words quoted in your letter of the 17th October as being the Authority for collecting such dues from the Spark. The other showing the amount of Hospital fees upon the said Steamer calculated from 1851, when the said Steamer was first acquired by the late James Bridges Endicott to the date of sale.

I am prepared to pay the amount calculated from June 1870 without protest although I do not think it is due under the existing laws of the United States, but if this be not satisfactory to you, I must then pay the larger sum under protest and must request you to file in the Consulate the written protest which will be handed you

I am Dear Sir
Your obedient servant
(signed) Geo. F. Meller
Attorney for
Geo. F. Heard Executor.

(copy)

Whereas in the year 1831, the late James Bridges Endicott, a native of the United States domiciled in China, acquired by purchase a small river steamer called the "Spark" which had been made in pieces at an American Port, and shipped as merchandise from thence to Whampoa in China, where she was put together, launched and rigged and whereas the said "Spark" has been ever since in Chinese waters, being in fact not capable of proceeding to a Port in the United States, and whereas the said "Spark" after the death of the said Endicott was sold in May 1871 by the Executors of his estate to a British company in Hong Kong called the Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, and was duly registered according to the form of English Law in
and

Whereas on the 2nd of August 1871, Mr. R. S. Jewell, the American Consul at Canton, served a notice upon the Captain of the said "Spark" to answer to a complaint of a Chinese for a collision which took place not far from Macao on the 16th March 1871, and whereas a protest against the jurisdiction of the Consular Court at Canton was thereupon made by the said Captain and whereas the said protest was overruled by the said Court on the ground that at the time of sale of the said "Spark" an amount of Hospital Fees was due to the Government of the United States; and where as a judgment adverse to the said "Spark" was then given in the said Consular Court against which judgment an appeal was taken to the Court of the United States in California and whereas the said appeal was

dismissed by the said Court on the ground that it was not brought in proper shape before the said Court and could not be considered by the said Court and whereas the Executors of the aforesaid James Bridges Endicott then paid the judgment as they saw that under the existing laws of the United States there was practically no appeal from a consular judgment at Canton in as much as there were no American lawyers in Canton and in as much as their appeal was sent forward by the consular authority in an untechnical form and whereas on the 11th September 1872 we received a communication from the said Mr. R. J. H. Jewell, Consul at Canton, calling upon us as representatives of the estate of the aforesaid J. B. Endicott to pay Hospital Fees upon the said "Spark" for twenty years and more, and afterwards to wit on the 18th September, on the 26th September and on the 17th October received other letters insisting upon the payment thereof in reply to communications from ourselves setting forth the illegality of such demand— and

whereas we are now about to pay the said Fees under duress in accordance with the reiterated demands aforesaid— Now therefore we hereby solemnly protest against the said demands and against the said payment—

Because prior at all events, to the 29th day of June 1870 there existed no Law of the United States under which the owners of an unregistered vessel like the "Spark" had authority to deduct the Hospital Fees from the wages of seamen—

In as much as all laws touching Hospital Fees prior to the date aforesaid made them applicable only to the "Ships or Vessels of the United States" and to rafts on the Mississippi which last being licenced were thereby constituted ships of the United States {see law of

and

Inasmuch as the funds derived from the Hospital Fees were directed by law to be applied to the benefit of the Sailors in the Registered, enrolled and licenced vessels of the United States and ought not therefore in Equity to be deducted from the wages of the Asiatic Seamen employed in the "Spark" who were not legally entitled to relief from the said funds We protest because the Act of Congress approved December 31st 1792 directs that ships and vessels duly registered according to that Act and no others, (except such as shall be duly qualified according to law to carry on the Coasting trade and fisheries or one of them) shall be denominated and deemed Ships or Vessels of the United States which is a positive enactment which every Executive officer of the U. S. is bound to obey, so that no official may call any other sort of vessel a ship or vessel of the United States, nor allow any other vessels those peculiar privileges which the law allots to ships or vessels of the U. S.

We would point out that the Act of 31st December 1792 authorized still another description of vessels built in the U. S. and belonging to Foreigners which were entitled to be "Recorded" yet they were not ships or vessels of the United States, and we point

point out that although the law—See Consular Instructions No 225—recognizes the right of an American citizen to protection in his property whether this take the shape of a vessel or some other shape and although vessels not built and cioned in accordance with the laws of 31st December 1792 and 18th February 1793 were thus entitled to protection as set forth in Consular regulation No 219, still such vessels are forbidden to be deemed or considered as "Ships or vessels of the U. S." These last alone are entitled to import cargoes into the U. S.—to engage in the coasting trade, to engage in the fisheries &c. The "Spark" was one of the vessels thus entitled to protection as a Chattel, but not entitled to the distinctive privileges of a ship or vessel of the U. S., and not entitled to be deemed or denominated a "ship or vessel of the U. S." We therefore point out that the Act of July 16th 1798 establishing Hospital Fees could not and did not give to the owners of the "Spark" any authority to deduct said Fees from the wages of the Seamen employed in her, for the law directs such Fees to be paid—

- 1st by every registered Ship or Vessel of the United States on arrival from abroad—
- 2nd by every enrolled or licensed ship or vessel of the U. S. upon taking out a new enrollment or license—

Thus law it will be observed overlooked the case of registered Vessels employed in the coasting trade, and the law of March 1st 1813 was passed to remedy the omission.—

We point out that the "Spark" not being a Ship or vessel of the United States and not being capable of

& ever reaching a Port of the United States,
 her owners were not entitled to deduct Hos-
 pital Fees from the wages of Seamen and more-
 over that they never could have dreamed of
 being so authorized by the laws of July 16th 1798
 and March 1st 1843—we point out that the law
 approved April 29th 1864 did not any more
 than the previous laws of July 16th 1798 and
 March 1st 1843 give any authority to the owners
 of the "Spark" to deduct Hospital Fees from the
 wages of Seamen as the Act of 1864 merely
 empowered Consuls upon the sale of a vessel
 abroad to collect such Fees as would have be-
 come due under preceding laws—No Hospital
 Fees would or could have been due upon a
 vessel like "Spark" under the preceding laws and
 the Consul was accordingly clothed with no
 power to collect them under the law of 1864—
 We do not discuss the law of June 29th 1870—
 This doubles the amount of the Hospital Dues
 increasing them to 40 cents a month and Section
 7th enacts that for the purposes of this Act the
 term "vessel herein used shall be held to in-"
 "clude every description of water craft, craft,
 "vehicle and contrivance used or capable of,"
 "being used as a means or auxiliary of trans-
 "portation on or by water"—Whether this Section
 7th of the Act of June 29th 1870, does or does not
 extend Hospital Dues to such a vessel as the
 "Spark" and to the Asiatic Seamen employed
 in her—we do not discuss, in as much as we
 are ready to pay such Dues from the 29th June
 1870 to the date of her sale in May 1871 rather
 than incur further expense, but we solemnly
 protest against the said Section 7th of the
 law

law aforesaid being made the warrant for collecting Hospital dues for a previous period—

We point out that the Constitution of the United States forbids even the Congress of the United States from passing any ex-post-facto law, and that every Executive officer is strictly forbidden from construing the laws of Congress to be retroactive, and we point out moreover that it is absurd to suppose that an Act passed in 1870 could have given the owners of the Spark authority to deduct Hospital fees from the wages of Seamen at any period anterior to the passing of said Act. Wherefore and for the reasons herein before set forth, we again solemnly protest against the demand for Hospital dues prior to the said date of June 29th 1870 as being illegal and an abuse of power, and we hereby declare that we make the said payment only under consular compulsion and that we make this protest in order to reserve for the heirs of the said James B. Endicott the remedies which are given by Section 32 of the Act regarding the Consular Service—approved August 18th 1856, and all other remedies provided by the laws of the United States.

(sig^d) Augustine Heard & Co.
Acting for
Geo. F. Heard Executor

Hong Kong
May 2nd 1871

J. G. M. Jewell Esqr
U. S. Consul.

Sir:

I beg to inform you that Mr James B. Endicott, an American Citizen died in Hong Kong on the 5th of last November and that I was appointed one of the Executors and Trustees of his property in his Will, and I am in fact the only Executor now residing in China.

It is in this capacity that I address you with the object of asking your kind assistance in obtaining information regarding the ownership of the American Steamer "Spark" now running between Canton and Macao.

From the papers in my possession it appears that the Steamer was built in New York in the year 1849, and after being set up, was taken apart and sent to China in the ship "Carrington". It was then put up in Whampoa and there finished. It was at that time the property of Mr R. B. Forbes, the American Consul for Canton. On Feb. 1st 1850 he sold the vessel for \$20,000 to

James B. Endicott	one quarter
Mess Bush Ho	do.
James P. Sturgis	do.
Charles Woodberry	do.

and on February 1st 1851 (the following year) both James P. Sturgis and Charles Woodberry sold.

sold their interest in the vessel to Mr James B. Endicott who thus acquired $3\frac{1}{2}$ th of the vessel. These sales were recorded in the U. S. consulate at Canton, and certified to by Mr Forbes.

The remaining quarter in the name of Mess Bush & Co I am unable to trace, but Mr Endicott always asserted that he was the sole owner of the Steamer, and in several documents signed by him ~ speaks of the vessel as being entirely his property. Of this I do not think there is any doubt. —

Mess Bush & Co failed many years ago and ceased doing business at Canton, and I think Mr Endicott acquired their ~ quarter of the Spark in 1853. The transfer ~ would most likely have been recorded in the Canton Consulate, and I should feel much indebted to you if ^{you} will look back through the archives and see if you can find such record.

If it can be found I should feel obliged to you for a certificate to that effect, and any expense incurred I shall be most happy to reimburse.

I have the honor
to be Sir

Your most obedient Servant
(signed) George F. Heard

Executor Estate of
J. B. Endicott
deceased

Address care of
Mess Augustine Heard & Co
Hong Kong



7502
No 63 Consulate of the United States at Canton
R. G. W. Jewell to the Department of State
Subject—Acknowledgment of the
receipt of Dispatches Nos 40 & 41
Abstract of Contents.

Have received above named dispatches.



N^o 603 United States Consulate
Canton, 10 March 1873

Hon. Charles Hale
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your dispatches Nos 40 and 41, announcing the receipt of several from me at the Department of State.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

R. S. W. Jewell,

U. S. Consul.

Reported by Mr. Hood



Consulate of the United States at Canton
Jewell to the Department of State
Subject Acknowledgment of receipt of

Department dispatch No. 39.

Abstract of contents.

Consul has misconceived the wishes of his Government with reference to citizens of Governments having Treaties calling for reciprocal protection to the citizens of either, when the citizen has no official representative present from his Government.

N^o 65 United States Consulate,
Canton, 12th March, 1873.

Hon. Charles Hale,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch N^o 39, disapproving of the action of this Consulate in reference to the case of the New Granadian, Juan E. Serrano. I regret that I seem to have misconceived the wishes of my Government in cases of this nature; it is with a view of acquiring more definite information for my guidance hereafter that I extend this dispatch beyond the limits of a simple acknowledgment.

It ought not to be supposed, after reading my dispatch N^o 40, that I would have regarded jurisdiction as well defined if the case had occurred in any Christian country, for I would not my course, in that event, would have

have been, necessarily, simple, and the responsibility, so far as I was concerned, exceedingly light. But, I think, my dispatch N^o 40 plainly indicates the responsibility as serious, which I felt ~~was~~ resting upon me, as my Government's representative in this matter; and, ^{that} it was not thoughtlessly incurred - nor willingly assumed, if I could have seen any reasonable mode of avoiding it. The questions, as presented to my mind ~~were~~: can I discriminate, the locality being considered, between my own citizens and those whom my Government has entered into Treaty with, (for this purpose) in the kind of protection I shall afford. Am I not bound to make no distinction?

By the Treaty existing between the United States and the Republic of New Granada, dated May 4th 1850, Art. 14, a duty is imposed upon the Consuls of the United States in very clear terms. This duty seemed to me to be protection, although

although the words are "good offices." I thought
 I could perceive something more, in
 those words, than mere advisory
 action, which would have been of
 no value; And, from the course of
 the Government of the United States
 in the Hojta case, which, although
 not an identical one, seemed to me
 to give little more, if any, right
 to interference, or jurisdiction, than
 this one, wherein the party had a
 claim upon us, first, by virtue of
 a solemn Treaty—next by a continued
 residence in our Country for twenty
 four years, (and in which he has raised
 a family of children, all Americans)
 and, lastly, as a Christian, without
 any other Government to which he
 could appeal for sympathy. Again,
 without my interference, he could not
 have had a fair trial, and his conviction
 was almost sure to have been
 followed by speedy execution.

But, department Circulars
 Nos 11 and 15, dated respectively June
 16th 1871, and December 15th 1871,
 devolve

devolve upon Consular officers of the United States, toward citizens of Switzerland, protection, in the first, and "good offices," in the last of those Circulars. By the interpretation of the wishes of my Government, as expressed in those Circulars, I supposed myself warranted in extending towards the citizens of Switzerland all the protection I am authorized to give citizens of my own Government, after the Swiss citizen has complied with certain formalities, evincing a wish on his part to accept of my protection, and "the consent of the Authorities" is obtained. This construction yet seems to me to be reasonable, and the duties then imposed apply to all Consular officers of the United States "sojourning at places where there are no Diplomatic or Consular officers of that Republic." This authority, thus given to Consular officers of the United States, is the result of the expressed wish of the President of the Swiss

"was Confederation"—but this wish
 does not seem to be expressed in
 any Treaty between the two Powers,
 and is not, therefore, made such
 an absolute duty, on the part of
 United States officers, as if it
 was. Consuls, residing in all
 Christian countries, with reference
 to these new duties, have not had
 their official powers in anywise
 extended—they are only rendered more
 serviceable—no increase of dignity
 has been added to their position
 —nor has any loss to either been
 suffered. The Consul was not,
 thereby, made an officer of the
 Swiss Confederation, but citizens
 of Switzerland, who have properly
 solicited the services of our Consuls,
 are to receive the same protection,
 or "good offices," as is meted out
 to our own citizens, without regard
 to the State, of which they happen
 to be native; and without any
 discrimination. Am I right? Or,
 must I make a distinction between
 the

the two nationalities, in the dispensation of official influence?

Now if my construction of secular duties is correct, it would seem to apply to China, and to all unchristian countries, carrying with it all the epaterritoriality concessions. If this construction is proper, with reference to Switzerland, because the President of that Confederation has expressed a wish that it should be so, through a Minister of the United States, would not these important duties seem to be more sacred when imposed by a solemn compact, such as ^{is} the Treaty between the United States and New Granada?

It is true that ^{the} Treaty just named, and Circular No. 15, of the State Department, before referred to, speak of this duty in the undefined words "their good offices." The Honorable Secretary's dispatch, now under consideration, leads me to think I have attached too much importance to these words and that

they

They mean nothing more than a Lawyer or
 Notary usually render to their clients.—
 But this would be all a Consul
 is permitted to give in any of the
 Christian Countries. It is well known
 that such power in the hands of
 Consuls, in China, would have no
 force whatever in favor of their
 own fellow citizens; and, of course it
 would have still less, if exercised in
 favor of others. It would be regarded
 by the Chinese officials as impertinent,
 for They will not recognize an
 Attorney in their Courts of Justice.
 I do not attempt to controvert the
 truth of the remarks of the Honorable
 Secretary—and their entire justice—
 so far as the same applies to the
 usages of Christian Nations. I know
 them to be correct—and I will not
 say that they may not be also
 applied to official intercourse with
 unchristian Nations; but it would
 seem to me as much of an impossi-
 bility to successfully work under
 the same rules with the Chinese
 Government

Government as it would be to make them believe the Earth is round, and has its several movements, with no more than their present stock of astronomical knowledge. A strict adherence to the laws which regulate consular influence among Western Nations, by Consuls in China, and in all Asiatic Governments, when exercised in favor of citizens of other Nationalities, would make the officer seem contemptible in the eyes of the Chinese jurist.

The error which I seem to have fallen into was caused by my misconception of duties towards citizens of other Governments than my own, and to whom I am expected to lend protection, otherwise "good offices." If the expressions have a different signification - if the latter does not have the force implied by the former - ~~strictly~~ ^{assumedly} the former should always be substituted for the latter in cases arising in Oriental countries. I think the Diplomatic and Consular

officers

officers of all Western Nations
will agree with me in this
view of the case. Few are
willing to make more allowance
for Chinese peculiarities; and, I
think, none have thus far
gotten along with their officials
more pleasantly than myself.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant
R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

May 11



65

Consulate of the United States at Canton.

A. S. Jewell to the Department of State

Subject - Acknowledgment of receipt
of Department Dispatch N^o 38.



Abstract of contents:

Have received the articles named in
dispatch N^o 39, in good order, as
well as the Annual Report on the
Commercial Relations for year 1871.



N^o 66 United States Consulate,
Canton, 19th March 1873

Hon. Charles Hale,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to hereby
acknowledge receipt of your dispatch
N^o 38, in reference to a coat of arms
and two flags, all of which came to
hand in good condition.

In this connection I beg to say
that the Volume on Commercial ~
Relations for 1871, reached this Consulate,
also, by the arrival of the last Pacific
Mail steamship.

Dispatch N^o 38, above referred to,
reached this Consulate last evening,
precisely ten days after the reception
of N^{os} 39, 40 & 41, which it had ~
accompanied as far as Yokohama,
and exactly six days after the ~
returning steamer had left Hong Kong,
by which it could easily have been
acknowledged. The stamp of the
Consulate

General indicates that it was received
at that office on the 8th inst, the
same day on which the accompanying
dispatches reached this one.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

217
Am
No 66 Consulate of the United States at Canton.

A. & W. Jewell to the Department of State

Subject Quarterly Returns for the First ^{act} _{21 June}
Quarter of 1873.

Abstract of contents.

Consul forwards Quarterly Returns for
the First Quarter of the year 1873.

N^o 66 United States Consulate,
Canton, 1st April 1873.

Hon. Charles Hale,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, to the Department of State, the following Quarterly ~ Returns, which it is made my duty to forward, viz: Copy of the Invoice Book, N^o 110—Register of Official Letters Received N^o 111—Register of Official Letters Sent, N^o 112—Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels N^o 113—Return of Deceased American Citizens N^o 114—Navigation and Commerce, N^o 115—All of which, I trust, you will find correct and according to Form.

I have the honor, Sir, to be

Your obedient servant,

R. F. W. Jewell,

U. S. Consul.

Inclosures—Returns N^o 110, 111, 112,
113, 114 & 115.

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Ant

M. H. H.

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No. 67. Consulate of the United States at Canton
W. G. W. Jewell to the Department of State
Subject—Rent and Miscellaneous Expense.

Abstract of contents

Consul forwards, herein, Rent and Miscellaneous Expense Account, and Vouchers.

ask

21 June



N^o 67

United States Consulate,
Canton, 1st April 1873.

Hon. Charles Hale

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward, herewith, to the Department of State, the Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses Account of this Consulate, for the First Quarter of 1873; accompanied by Vouchers N^{os} 1, 2 & 3; and by Exchange Vouchers N^{os} 85 & 86. Said Account sums up a total (not including the cost of Exchange) of One Hundred and Twenty-five & $\frac{2}{100}$ dollars, and a grand total (including the cost of Exchange) of One Hundred and Forty-seven and $\frac{30}{100}$ dollars for which sum I have this day drawn my draft upon the Honorable Secretary of State, at fifteen days sight.

I have the honor, Sir, to be

Your obedient Servant

[over]

R. E. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

*Inclosures*_____

*No 1*_____ *Receipt for Rent*

*" 2 & 3*_____ *Bills and Receipt for*
Stationery.

*85 & 86*_____ *Exchange Vouchers.*

[Handwritten initials]

ms
Cm

modified

N^o 68 Consulate of the United States
R. S. Jewell to the Department of State.
Subject - Errors in numbering despatches.



Abstract of Contents.

Request the Honorable Secretary to
order the correction of the numbers
of three despatches in March 1873.

N^o 68 United States Consulate,
Canton, 8th April 1873

Hon. Charles Hale,

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I have just discovered an error in the numbering of three despatches, addressed to the State Department in the month of March, and dated, respectively, the 10th, 12th and 19th of that month.

If the Honorable Secretary will order said despatches to be altered from their present numbers so as to have them read 63, 64 and 65, in the order of their dates, I will feel thankful, and hope to give such trouble no more.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,
R. S. W. Jewell,

United States Consul.

7/11/73

N^o 69 Consulate of the United States at Canton
R. S. W. Jewell to the Department of State.



~~Subject~~—The appointment of Hon.
J. C. B. Davis as Assistant
Secretary of State.

Abstract of Contents.

Have received information of the
appointment of Hon. J. C. B. Davis
as Assistant Secretary of State.

N^o 69.

United States Consulate,
Canton, 29th April 1873.

Hon. Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department Circular, N^o 30, informing this Consulate of the appointment, by the President of the United States, of the Honorable J. C. Bancroft Davis, to the position of Assistant Secretary of State, and "that he has entered upon the duties of that office."

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. E. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

W. H. Od

N. 70 Consulate of the United States at Canton
R. S. W. Jewell to the Department of State
Subject - The death of Maurice A. Correa.



Abstract of Contents



Mr. Correa was drowned on the
night of the 23rd of April 1873 -

His body was found on the morning
of the 24th and buried on the
afternoon of that day.

N^o 70. United States Consulate,
Canton, 29th April 1873.

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

It is my painful duty
to announce to the Department of
State the death of Maurice Alvarez
Correa, an American citizen, aged
forty-seven years, who died on the
night of the 23rd inst., under the
following painful circumstances.

Mr. Correa had been spending
the evening at the house of a friend
on the Island of Honiam, opposite the
city of Canton. At about eleven
o'clock, P. M. he crossed the Canton
River to the "Bund" of Shameen, on
his way to his home. This Bund
forms a beautiful and smoothy
paved walk around the English
and French concessions; and the
whole is protected from the River by
a well built perpendicular Stone
Wall,

Public at the U. S. Consulate in Canton, 29 April 1873.

Wall, about twelve feet in height above low Tide, and level with the Promenade. After ascending the stone steps leading from the water to this level Wall, and proceeding onward nearly one hundred yards, the night being very dark and raining, he is believed to have missed his way at a point where the road deflects from a straight line; and here he stepped from the Wall, which he had approached too nearly, into the River, the Tide being at the time at the full flood. He was drowned, and no one knew of his misfortune until the next morning; when his body was found at the spot where he probably met his fate. He was near sighted, and it is thought his umbrella, held in front of his face to protect his body from the rain, also assisted to mislead him. He had been in China many years, and was very much respected by all who knew him.

Mr Correa was born in the Island of Saint Thomas, N. I., but was naturalized in the United States; he ~
continued

continued, to his death, to be an ardent admirer of the form of our Government, and a fearless yet discreet, defender of its principles whenever defence seemed proper. In the year 1852 he engaged in mercantile pursuit in San Francisco, California, but he was unsuccessful. Since then he has been mostly engaged in the same vocation in the East Indies and in China, but his generous nature prevented the acquisition of wealth. Possibly his effects may realize something more than his liabilities and funeral expenses. From his papers I learn that he left a widowed Sister-in-law, named Sarah A. Correa, with some children of his dead brother, living in Montezuma, Poweshiek County, Iowa. He was much inclined to help this poor family. I am not aware that he had any other living relatives in the United States—nor, indeed, any other near relatives in any part of the World.

I happened to be absent at
the

the time of the sad occurrence, having left Canton for Hong Kong on the 21st inst, on business connected with my office. I returned on the 24th inst, the day on which the body was found. It had been in the water about eight hours; and it was thought advisable, from fear of decomposition, to assemble an Inquest immediately, and bury it with all speed. Sir Brooke Robertson, K. B., H. B. M's Consul, kindly consented to officiate, in my absence, and conducted the Inquest with due care and proper sympathy. He furnished me, on my arrival, a few hours after the funeral, with a full report of the proceedings, and the evidence of the physician and others, called before the Inquest, embracing also the verdict of the Jury; all of which is carefully preserved among the Archives of this consulate.

He was decently cared for and respectably buried. I did not think it advisable, under all the circumstances, to disinter the corpse, and call another Inquest; since the appearance of the body,

body, indicating no violence before death, together with the fact that all his usual valuables were found on his person, justified the jury in believing that he had met with no foul play, and that his death was entirely the result of accident.

I have the honor, Sir, to be
Your obedient servant,

R. G. W. Jewell
U. S. Consul.

From the "China Mail"
of Hong Kong

It is with extreme regret that we publish the following notice, received just before going to press from the American Consul, Canton:—

United States Consulate,

Canton, 26th April 1873.

It becomes the painful duty of the undersigned to announce the death of Maurice Alvaros Correa, an American citizen, of Canton, aged 47 years. Mr Correa was accidentally drowned on the night of 23rd inst., whilst on his way home, by stepping from the Bund of Shameen into the Canton River; the night being dark and wet.

R. G. W. JEWELL,

United States Consul.

With reference to the foregoing we learn by a private note from Canton that Mr Correa's body was recovered and buried on the evening of the 24th. The deceased gentleman was universally esteemed, and is much regretted in the small circle amongst whom he resided.

23rd

Mr. Kinsler

N^o 71.

Consulate of the United States at Canton.

R. S. M. Jewell

to the Department of State.

Subject — Consul acknowledges receipt of
Circular N^o 34

Abstract of contents.

Consul acknowledges the reception of Circular
N^o 34 from the Department of State.

Canton

For Vol. 7

N^o 71.

United States Consulate,
Canton, 8th May 1873.

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

3H I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, from the Department of State, of Circular N^o 34, dated February 21st 1873, having reference to a proposed revision of the "Regulations for the Consular service of the United States"; and I have carefully noted the request it conveys.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. G. W. Jewell,
United States Consul.

M. Benwick

N^o. 72. Consulate of the United States at Canton.
A. G. M. Jewell, to the Department of State.

Subject — Volumes on Commercial and Foreign
Relations for years 1870, 1871 and 1872
have been received by the Consul.

Abstract of contents.

Consul has received, from the Department of
State, Volumes on Commercial Relations for
the years 1870 and 1871; and on Foreign
Relations for the years 1870, 1871 and 1872.

N^o 72.

United States Consulate,
Canton, 5th May 1873.

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt, from the Department of State, of Volumes on "Commercial Relations," for the years 1870 and 1871; and on "Foreign Relations," for the years 1870, 1871 and 1872; for which I am thankful.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. S. W. Jewell,
United States Consul.

I do not find any such provision as that
given to in this letter, in looking for a
law or regulation under which goods of
enemy Ministers were admitted duty free
one day, ^{as} I could ^{find} none and made
enquiry at the S. Auditor's office
who informed me that there was no law
or regulation on the subject, except the
act of the State asking & Sec of Treasury
acting thereon. ^{July 6/43} Henry O'Connor

(Ob R. Levin letter)
cases of no laws which authorize
of them to ask for a fine only
in such circumstances

no
1/93



Recd
June 7

7-11-73

Philada. June 4. 1873.

Am. Hamilton Fish
Secy. of State
Washington D.C.

[Shanghai]

Recd
June 7

in:

I have the honor to enclose to
you herewith a duplicate Bill of Lading substantiating
our 140 boxes of personal effects, shipped by me in
Hong Kong prior to my departure for this country.
Since the Act of March 2^d 1861 ^{requires} me to apply to
you to enable ^{them} to be passed at the Customs.
I have to request that you will grant my
request.

The packages contain nothing but clothing
and a few articles of effecton.

Yours Sir.

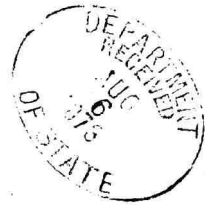
cc cc
O. S. Davis.

Admrs. care S. Davis Page 3
619 Walnut St. Phila.

Mr Hendrick.

73 Consulate of the United States at Canton
R. W. Jewell to the Department of State.
Subject— Acknowledgment of the receipt
of certain dispatches

Abstract of contents
Have received Department Circulars
Nos 35 and 36.



N^o 73 United States Consulate,
Canton, 7 June 1873

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I have the honor to
acknowledge receipt of Department
Circulars, Nos 35 and 36, the
latter signed by the Hon. Hamilton
Fish, and dated the 29 March 1873.
Contents of each have been carefully
noted, and the Circulars have
been filed for future reference.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,
R. G. W. Jewell
United States Consul.

Mr. Hendrick,

N^o. 74 Consulate of the United States at Canton
R. F. W. Jewell to the Department of State
Subject—Acknowledgment of receipt
of despatches.

Abstract of contents.

Consul has received Circular N^o 37
and Despatches N^{os} 46 and 47





United States Consulate,
Canton, 13 June 1873.

Hon. J. C. B. Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of despatches Nos 46 and
47, and Department Circular No.
37; all of which will receive my
earnest attention.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. W. Jewell,
United States Consul.

Mr Mood



Consulate of the United States at Canton
J. W. Jewell to the Department of State
Subject Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses Account.

Abstract of contents

Consul forwards Rent and Miscellaneous
Expenses Account, with Vouchers

N^o 76.

United States Consulate,

Canton, July 1st 1873.

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward, herewith, to the Department of State, the Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses Account of this Consulate, for the second Quarter of the year 1873; accompanied by Vouchers N^{os} 1, 2 & 3; and by Exchange Vouchers N^{os} 85 and 86. Said account sums up a total (not including the cost of Exchange) of One hundred and Seventeen and $\frac{11}{100}$ dollars, and a grand total (including the cost of Exchange) of One hundred and thirty-seven and $\frac{77}{100}$ dollars for which sum I have this day drawn my draft upon the Honorable Secretary of State, at fifteen days sight.

I have the honor, Sir, to be

Your obedient Servant

R. S. W. Jewell

United States Consul.

Ever

Inclosures—

N^o 1—Receipt for Rent.

*„ 1, 2 & 3—Bills and Receipt
for Stationery.*

„ 85 and 86—Exchange Vouchers

Mr Wood



Consulate of the United States at Canton

Jewell to the Department of State

Subject—Consul forwards Quarterly Returns.

Abstract of contents

Consul forwards the usual Quarterly Returns.

N^o 77.

United States Consulate,
Canton, 1st July 1873.

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, to the Department of State, the following Quarterly Returns, which it is made my duty to forward, viz: copy of the Invoice Book N^o 110—Register of Official Letters Received N^o 111—Register of Official Letters Sent N^o 112—Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels N^o 113—Return of Deceased American citizens N^o 114—Navigation and Commerce N^o 115—also Abstract of Passports issued N^o 116—All of which, I trust, you will find correct and according to Form.

I have the honor, Sir, to be

Your obedient Servant,

R. G. W. Jewell

United States Consul.

Inclures Returns N^{os} 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115 & 116.

FORM No. 114

VALUES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with *R. S. W. Jewell*, U. S. Consul at *Canton, China*, from *April 1st* to *June 30th 1873*, inclusive.

DATE OF DEATH.	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
1873	April 23	<i>Maurice A. Cornea</i>	<i>lost in U. S. San Francisco, Cal.</i>	<i>at Canton, by drowning, accidentally.</i>		<i>In charge of this Consulate. Will be sold on the 5th July 1873.</i>
		<i>Was a native of St. Thomas W. I. Was naturalized in San Francisco, and was a great admirer of his adopted country.</i>				

R. S. W. Jewell
U. S. Consul.

FORM NO. *116*
EXTRACT of the Names and Description of Persons to whom Passports have been issued at the Consulate of the United States at *San Antonio, Texas*, from
April 1st to *June 30th, 1873*, inclusive.

WHEN ISSUED.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	DESCRIPTION.											REMARKS.
		AGE.	STATURE.	FOREHEAD.	EYES.	NOSE.	MOUTH.	CHIN.	HAIR.	COMPLEXION.	FACE.		
1873	April 14. E. G. Simmons	26	6 ft	Low	Gray	Straight	Medium	Broad	Black	Yellow	Black	Yellow	Black
"	25 Henry W. Hayes	37	5 ft 10 in	Medium	Black	Straight	Medium	Broad	Black	Dark	Black	Dark	Black

P. S. Jewell
U. S. Consul.

NOTE.—This return to be made every six months to the Department of State.



Ask & report



Consulate of the United States at Shanghai
R. S. W Jewell to the State Department

Subject—The Sparks Hospital Dues

Abstract of Contents

Consul desires the opinion of the
Department of State as to the
manner of Settlement

The change for hospital
money can be made from
the exportation of the
Sparks from this country, as
the exportation is
to have been made in an American
vessel or vessels which were subject
to the change. The price on
which they were chargeable
not uniform, perhaps, to be noted
that between 20th
and 1st September 1871.

H.

N^o 78 United States Consulate,
Canton, 4th July 1873

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: I have the honor to submit to the inspection of the Department of State copies of letters which passed between the Agents of the steamer Spark and this Consulate, in connection with the final settlement of the Hospital Dues, believed to ^{have} been justly claimed from that vessel by this Consulate.

As the case is not a common one, I am the more careful to inform the Honorable Secretary of the manner of its close, in order to have the advantage of instruction, in case I have erred.

The Spark was built in the United States in the year 1850—was brought to China in 1857, in pieces; and put together
as

as an American Vessel by her owners, who were citizens of the United States. As soon as she was launched, she hoisted the Flag of the United States, and continued to wear it until 1871, when she is said to have changed owners. In August of that year she changed her flag to that of the British colors. A few days prior to this event she was summoned to answer for collision with, and complete destruction of, a Chinese Junk. On the occasion of the trial of this case she pleaded against the jurisdiction of the United States Consulate by reason of change of nationality. She was reminded that she had not paid either her usual Tonnage fees, or Hospital Dues, without which, it was held, no legal transfer could be effected. She then paid her Tonnage fees, but demurred to the payment of Hospital Dues. The trial proceeds

proceeded, and judgment was given against her. The case was appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of California, and was there dismissed at the cost of the Appellants. The judgment was collected; but they still protested against the payment of Hospital Dues. The Department of State sustained the question of liability, but failed to instruct as to the length of time for which they should be collected.

Now it must be recollected that this vessel has never been at any Port of the United States since she left it in pieces—hence has never paid Hospital Dues to any collector, as required by the law of 1798. That her crew has been composed, perhaps entirely, of those who could never have the benefit of this provision, (of course this was a concession up to the 28th of June 1864) being necessarily

necessarily Asiatics. Together with the, at least, debatable matter as to what should be regarded "a vessel of the United States," and liable to the payment of these dues, until the enactment of the law of June 29th 1870. These facts made it somewhat difficult for me to fix the time when the computation of her liability should commence.

For the above reasons, and in order to be as lenient as I regarded myself justified by law, I fixed upon the period when Congress first authorized consuls to collect such dues, viz: sixty days after the passage of the law of April 29th 1864, and continued the liability until Sept 1st 1871, about which time the case was taken up to the U. S. Circuit Court. But, in a postscript, added to the letter of demand, ^{and} omitted in the copy, I reserve the right to collect these dues from the date at which the Spark left the United States, if, on reporting the terms of settlement

settlement, the Department of State should instruct me that she must pay from the time of leaving a port of the United States until paid; or, until she relieves herself of contumacy. The words "required to collect of the Master or Agent of such vessel all moneys that shall have become due &c" in the Act of April 29th 1864, would seem to make it imperative in almost any other case; but I am not sure that a case like this one was contemplated by Congress. Whilst I know that many vessels, under the United States Flag on this coast, have been enjoying immunity from the payment of these dues, I can but think the necessity of its recognition ought to be imposed upon all, without exception.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant
R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

~~100719~~

United States Consulate,
Canton, 13th June 1873.

Messrs Augustine Heard & Co.
Canton }

Gentlemen:

Referring to my letter to your address, of the 8th February, 1873, I now have the honor to inform you that I was placed in possession, last evening, of the reply of the Honorable Secretary of State, of the Government of the United States, my despatch of the 10th February last, in which despatch I enclosed copies of the letter and Statement of Fees, signed by Geo. F. Meller, Attorney, &c., as well as the Protest, signed by "Augustine Heard & Co., acting per &c." The following is a copy of the despatch of Honorable Secretary, above alluded to:

Here follows despatch N^o 47 from State Department dated April 8th 1873.

In accordance, therefore, with the position taken by the Consul with reference to the subject of liability to the payment of Hospital Dues by the Steamer "Spark", I hereby respectfully notify you, as the Agents of that Vessel, that I will require payment of said Dues, on account thereof, from the 1st day of July 1864, until the 1st day of August 1870, at the rate of twenty cents per month for each seaman; and from the 1st day of August 1870; until the 1st day of September, 1871, about which time the case was transferred from this Consular Court to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California, I will require the payment of Forty cents per month for each seaman; and I will take your Statement with reference to the number

number of Seamen employed, as the basis of my calculation, which you will find below.

You will, therefore, please pay the sum of Two hundred and twenty-seven dollars into this Consulate, within seven days from the date of this communication; and, if you see proper, advise me whether or not you desire the Protest, which is on file and signed by you, to be a matter of record.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(signed) R. G. W. Jewell,
U. S. Consul.

July 1/64	} 73 mo's @	\$14.60 each for
Aug. 1/70		
	20 cts. per mo.	15 men
	\$14.60	73.00
		<u>14.60</u>
		\$ 219.00

August 1/70	} 13 mo's @	\$5.20 each for
Sept. 1/71		
	40 cts. per mo.	15 men
	\$5.20	26.00
		<u>5.20</u>
		78.00
		<u>\$ 297.00</u>

copy

Hong Kong
June 14th 1873.

R. G. W. Jewell Esqr.

do.

do.

U. S. Consul,
Canton.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt this

evening of your favor of the 13th inst. respecting the Hospital dues on the Steamer "Spark" and have to thank you for the copy of the despatch from the Honorable the Secretary of State upon the same subject. In accordance with your request I have the pleasure to enclose an order upon Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co. of Canton for the sum of Two hundred and ninety-seven dollars \$297. and at your convenience I should be glad to receive a receipt from you to place on file with the other papers of the Estate of the late Mr. Endicott which I represent.

I shall feel obliged by your allowing the Protest which is on file at the Consulate to remain as a matter of record.

I have the honor
to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant
(signed) George F. Heard
Executor & Trustee of
the Estate of the late
J. B. Endicott.



Handwritten: will await the further information suggested in Mr. Wood's letter to the Consul at Canton.

to the Department of State

Subject — Resignation of Rev. Daniel Vrooman as Consular Interpreter, and nomination of Mai Ng Wun.

Abstract of contents

Mr. Vrooman has resigned, and Consul names Mai Ng Wun as qualified to temporarily perform the duties.

Handwritten: No. 110

Nº 79.

United States Consulate,
Canton, 14th August 1873.

Hon. J. C. B. Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Rev. Daniel Vrooman, late Interpreter to this Consulate, resigned his office on the 7th inst.; the same to take effect on that day. Mr. Vrooman, it will be seen, assigns no reason for this step, but as he has often complained of the inadequacy of the Salary, it is to be presumed that this was his principal reason. I have the honor to inclose a copy of his resignation.

In this connection I beg to nominate for the approval of the Honorable Secretary of State, the name Wai Ng Wun, as a suitable person to perform the duties of the office until it may be possible to fill it with a citizen of the United States. It is, therefore understood that, at present, this desideratum is utterly impossible. The difficulties to be overcome, in

in this Consulate, in order to have its despatches to and from the Chinese Officials properly and intelligibly rendered, cannot be appreciated by the Department's honorable Chief.—As I can suggest no remedy, unless the English system of special education for the position of Interpreter be adopted, (which is also uncertain, unless the Salary is quite remunerative), I will ~~not~~ make none. It is certain that the Salary allowed by Law is not sufficient to command the services of a qualified citizen of the United States, since the Boards of Foreign Missions in our country refuse to permit their workers in China to be longer connected with a political office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

R. S. W. Jewell,
United States Consul.

Inclosure—

Copy of Mr. Vrooman's resignation.

(copy)

Hon.

R. G. W. Jewell

U. S. Consul, Canton.

Sir:

Herby I beg to resign the
office of Interpreter to the U. S. Consulate
at Canton to take effect this day, August
7th 1873 and remain

Your most obedient
Servant

(signed)

D. Vrooman

Canton Aug 7/73.

Mr Wood

N^o consulate of the United States at Canton.
R. G. Gervell to the Department of State.

Subject Acknowledgment of circulars
and despatches.

Abstract of contents

Consul has received circulars N^{os} 39, 40,
and 41 and despatches N^{os} 48 and 49.
Circular N^o 38 has not reached.

Nº 80.

United States Consulate,
Santon, 15th August 1873.

Hon. J. C. B. Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of circulars Nºs 40 and 41 from the Department of State; the first named having special reference to the duties of Consular officers in compliance with instructions given in paragraph 486; and the latter calling attention to a late Act of Congress, having reference to the Extra Wages of Seamen, all of which has been duly considered, and will be faithfully complied with.

I embrace the occasion to say that I was also the recipient, by same mail, of despatches Nºs 48 and 49, from the State Department, and

That Circular Nº 38, issued from State Department, has not reached this Consulate. Possibly it may be important that I should be familiar with

with its subject—Circular N^o 39 is at hand.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. W. Jewell,
United States Consul.

Mr. Wood

Nº 81. United States Consulate at Canton

By G. W. Jewell to the Department of State.

Subject Acknowledgment of receipt of De-

partment Despatch Nº 42.

Abstract of contents

Consul acknowledges receipt of Department Despatch in reference to the charges sometimes made by officers in transit to and from their posts of duty.

N^o 81

United States Consulate,
Canton, 12th September 1873.

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Circular N^o 42, issued from the Department of State on the 23rd day of June, of the current year, in reference to the manner in which accounts are sometimes rendered by Diplomatic and Consular Officers for time consumed whilst in transit to or from their posts of duty.

I have the honor, Sir, to be

Your obedient Servant,

R G W Jewell,
United States Consul.

Mr Hood



United States Consulate at Canton.

R. H. Jewell to the Department of State



Subject—Consul has received Department

Circular N^o 42.

Abstract of contents



Circular in reference to modification of
paragraph N^o 331 has been received.

N^o 82.

United States Consulate,
Canton, 18th September 1873.

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.
Sir:

I have the honor to
acknowledge receipt of Department Circular
N^o 42, having reference to the modification
of paragraph N^o 331 of the Consular
Regulations. Having carefully noted
same, I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

R. S. W. Jewell,
United States Consul.

ack *Hurlwood*
No 83. United States Consulate at Canton.

R. S. McJewell to the Department of State.

Subject The resignation of Rev. Daniel
Vrooman as Consular Interpreter.

Abstract of contents.

The resignation of Mr Vrooman being
irregular, he is requested to address it
properly—copy of same, and copy of letter
to Consul, is forwarded.

N^o 83. United States Consulate,
Canton, 18th September 1873.

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that, at the "suggestion" of the Consul General, I addressed the Rev. Daniel Vrooman in reference to the irregular manner in which his resignation of the position of Interpreter to this Consulate was made. In my letter to Mr. Vrooman I requested him to state his reasons for making his resignation. A copy of his reply is herewith forwarded, as well as a copy of a duplicate resignation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

R. B. W. Jewell,
United States Consul.

" Inclosures—N^o 1—copy of letter of Daniel Vrooman to the United States Consul.

" 2—copy of Duplicate Resignation of D. Vrooman, addressed to the Secretary of State.

(copy) No 1.

Hanson, Sept. 11th 1873.

Hon. R. G. Newell, U. S. Consul.

Dear Sir:

Absence from town has delayed a formal reply to yours of the 29 in which you inform me that my resignation should have been addressed to the Secretary of State and my reasons given for resigning the duties of Interpreter.

The Consul General may not be aware of the fact that my nomination was made with the understanding that I might be able to attend to the duties for only a limited period, and that this fact was alluded to in the reply of the Secretary of State sanctioning the nomination as only a temporary one, and therefore not sending me a Commission. Being thus only a temporary accepted nominee and holding no Commission it did not seem appropriate to use the same form of address required for one whose full official status had been made known to him by the Government. In fact there was nothing except an approved nomination, so far as I knew, for me to resign. Still, it might have been correct to resign even that to the Secretary of State; but it did not so seem to me.

Since my resignation, addressed to Your Honor, has gone forward it seems awkward to forward another; yet I enclose one to avoid all farther trouble on the subject.

Respectfully

Your obedient servant

(signed)

D. Vrooman

(copy) N^o. 2.

Canton, China, Sept. 11th 1873.

To, the Honorable

Secretary of State

Sir:

I beg to inform you that on Aug 7/73 I resigned the duties of Interpreter to the U. S. Consulate at Canton.

The nomination, made by His Hon. the Consul, having been accepted by your obedient servant and approved by Your Honor as that of only a temporary character and as I held no Commission and had received nothing direct from the State Department on the subject I deemed it sufficient to address my resignation to the Consul who made the nomination. But the Consul General suggests that it should be addressed to Your Honor. I therefore beg hereby to resign the office of approved, temporary nominee as Interpreter to the U. S. Consulate at Canton from and after Aug. 7th 1873. And remain

Most Respectfully,

Your obedient Servant

D. Vrooman.

(signed)

Mr Wood



Consulate of the United States at Canton
to the Department of State.



Subject Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses Account.

Abstract of Contents

Consul forwards Rent and Miscellaneous
~~Expenses~~ Account with the several
Vouchers.



N^o 84. United States Consulate,
Canton, 1st October 1873.

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward to the Department of State, the Rent and Miscellaneous Expenses Account of this Consulate, for the Third Quarter of the year 1873; accompanied by Vouchers nos 1 ; and by Exchange Vouchers Nos 85 and 86. This account sums up a total (not including the cost of exchange) of One Hundred and Twenty-four and $\frac{92}{100}$ dollars; and a grand total (including the cost of exchange) of One Hundred and Forty-six and $\frac{92}{100}$ dollars for which sum I have this day drawn my draft upon the Honorable Secretary of State, at fifteen days sight.

I have the honor, Sir, to be

Your obedient Servant
R. B. W. Jewell,
United States Consul.

[over]

Inclosures—

N^o 1 — Receipt for Rent.

" 85 and 86 — Exchange Vouchers.

Mr Wood



85. Consulate of the United States at Canton
G. W. Jewell to the Department of State.

Subject Consul forwards Quarterly Returns.

Abstract of contents

Consul forwards the usual Quarterly Returns.

N^o 85

United States Consulate,
Canton, 1st October 1873.

Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, to the Department of State, the following Quarterly Returns, which it is my duty to forward, viz; copy of the Invoice Book, N^o 110—Register of Official Letters Received, N^o 111—Register of Official Letters Sent, N^o 112—Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels N^o 113—Return of Deceased American citizens, N^o 114—Navigation and Commerce, N^o 115—All of which, I trust, you will find correct and according to Form.

I have the honor, Sir, to be
Your obedient Servant,

R G W Jewell,
United States Consul.

Inclosures—Returns, N^{os} 110, 111, 112, 113, 114 and 115.

Mr Wood

No 16 Consulate of the United States at Canton.
R. S. M. Jewell to the Department of State.

Subject—Annual Commercial Report of the
Consulate at Canton.


Abstract of Contents.



Description of Canton—its early history—its
Commercial advantages—efforts to establish
Foreign Commerce—the old Factories—the
Opium trade—the Imports and Exports—
Comparative Tables &c. &c.

Enclosure sent to printer for C. R

Mr Wood

 United States Consulate (at Canton)
R. A. Jewell to the Department of State
Subject—Acknowledgment of receipt
of Statutes and Circulars. A. 114
Abstract of contents
Consul has received volume 17 of
N. S. Statutes and certain Circulars.

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United States Consulate,
Canton, 24th Nov: 1873

Hon. J. C. B. Davis
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
acknowledge receipt of Volume
17 of the United States Statutes,
as well as Circulars Nos 44 and
45.

In this connection I beg to
say that I am also in receipt
of Department dispatch, No 53,
concerning and approving of the
action of this Consulate with
reference to the Tonnage dues
of the steamer Spark.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant
R. S. W. Powell,
U. S. Consul.

*Presented to the American Community
with the Chinese Compliments*

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

AT CONCORDIA HALL, CANTON,

December 15th, 1873,

By MR. NYE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN —It will be in your recollection that the Western World had long been agitated about an Audience Question, until recently ;—the Audience Question *par excellence*, since its chief element was a claim of political supremacy, involving the requirement of the impious humbling of our respective Christian Nations, in the performance of the Ko-tow by their Ministers at the foot of the throne of the Emperor of China.

Happily, at the culmination of that Question, early this year, all derogatory observances were dispensed with ; but we are told, nevertheless, by the native Court Newsmen, or self constituted chronicler of the reluctantly conceded Audience, that so abashed and dazzled were the Foreign Ministers by the splendour of the Imperial countenance that they were affected by a general fear and trembling ; that a dizziness seized upon their chief ; and that the subsequent effect of the effulgence of the “sacred glance,” was fatal to several of them !

However attributable this high colouring of the picture of the Peking Audience may be to the native disposition to hyperbole, what is quite true is, that I now find myself agitated by a Canton Audience Question ; and stand abashed before an ordeal more formidable than any man’s face,—the collec-

tive effulgence of many ladies’ eyes, some of which have the dazzling attribute of rank. And I am fain to beg you, ladies and gentlemen, to believe that, as respects the merit of what I have to say, I now—metaphorically speaking—perform the Ko-tow to you ; knocking head upon the ground nine times nine to the Graces, the Muses, and the Sages.

It is matter of congratulation to the committee, as it is to the community, that they are favoured with the presence of distinguished Guests from Hongkong this evening ; and I shall esteem myself fortunate if the few minutes I use are not considered ill-spent by so brilliant an audience.

On the former occasion of an assemblage in this Hall of a considerable portion of the community, it was urged by the Committee that, under circumstances so social and informal, any address of congratulation or acknowledgment of their services should be dispensed with. But for this wish of those whose preference was law to their Guests, I have reason to know that Gentlemen of greater authority and eloquence than myself, would have anticipated the acknowledgment that I now feel it my duty to make as a Member of the Committee of the American Garden Fund.

The Gentlemen of the Committee of the

(2)

Concordia Hall Association had assiduously, though quietly, pursued their duties for many months until, on the 8th ulto., they simply issued cards with an intimation of dancing. There had been no imposing laying of a corner stone, no Masonic rite, nor any ceremony of Good Templars or Odd Fellows;—in short, none of the “pomp and circumstance” of beginning, prosecution or ending.

This seems to me very much like “a hiding of their light under a bushel”:—And, desiring myself to do homage to the ability and taste evinced in the erection of this elegant and substantial Edifice, I crave your sympathy, Ladies and Gentlemen, in this expression of it. Our Hosts may say that the modesty I impute to them is in consonance with the simple and unambitious purpose of the Concordia Hall Association, and say so very truly. For, as I understand the purpose of its founders, it means sociability and friendly intercourse;—healthful recreation and mental renovation: In one compound word it means the *util-dulci*,—the source, at once, of modern culture and material progress,—which constitute what I may call our muscular and progressive civilization, as contrasted with the emasculated civilization that we see around us.

This Edifice itself, while it attests, in design and execution, the greater vitality and harmony of ideas of our Western civilization, marks also an advance in the style of architecture here since the days of the old Factories, whose façades alone were little distinguishable from the Hongs of the native Merchants. Of those old Factories, I remember that a Gentleman just arrived at Macao from Calcutta, boasting with pardonable pride of his own “City of Palaces,” condescendingly enquired of a witty Resident of the “Holy City” as to their style of architecture: who, musing and hesitating over his answer, whimsically said: “The style—eh?”—ah—the pre-

vailing style is”—yes—call it the Comprosite;—no!—I have it—it is the Compradoric!”

We have made an advance from the level of that primitive Compradoric Era and this Edifice is a work of art in comparison:—But, whatever the degree of superiority, it is not unduly pretentious and yet is amply commodious for the wants of this community. And it stands an exponent of both the good sense and elegant taste of the Gentlemen of the Committee.

They may say, as I am sure they feel, that their reward is in the genial and approving smiles of their Lady Guests; but ample as I acknowledge the wealth of such approval to be, were this a more festive occasion I should appeal to you Ladies, whether we Gentlemen may not rightly demur to being robbed of our thunder, and ask your permission to applaud with cheers, the loyal service and elegant taste of the Gentlemen of the Committee of the Concordia Hall Association. Debarred this thunder by the etiquette of the occasion, I have the honor to propose a vote of thanks to those Gentlemen, assured, as I feel, that they will accept it in the sense of the immortal Bard of Avon:—

“Thanks to men

Of noble minds is honorable meed.”

I have spoken of the Chinese civilization as emasculated, in contradistinction to our own; but I intend no derisive disparagement of this more ancient civilization, nor, indeed, do I doubt that in some essential particulars it is practically superior to our own. I allude, rather, to the absence in it of the progressive elements which characterize our own; and I attribute that defect not to “the black-haired race” as a people, but to the system of Government in respect to education: which, admirable as it is within its prescribed limits, is of a too circumscribed scope for the development of genius in individual character. The inertness and want of vitality in the national

(3)

mind is bred of reliance upon the soulless dogmas of their Sages; and the consequent dead level of ideas produces that poverty of pith and nerve in individual character that is so obvious. I abstain from considerations of deeper significance in this connection as unsuitable to the occasion, although profoundly impressed by their weight.

The system of Education, that has endured for so many ages, restricts the course of study to certain Writings or Books of the Emperors and Sages of antiquity; thus restraining all ambitious individual initiative, and as a consequence dwarfing the national mind, while ministering to its conceit.

As a means of Government the system is admirable, as it constantly furnishes trained Scholars for preferment to office, and thus coheres with authority in the maintenance of obedience. And the hesitation of the Government to engraft a study of Western Science upon it, or give encouragement to the inventive faculty of the people, is not surprising, since such innovations are calculated to sap the foundations of the ancient system.

To reluctant, conservative China we are fain to address the wondrously wise words of Shakspeare :

"What custom wills, in all things should we do it,
The dust on antique time would lie unswept,
And mountainous error be too highly heap'd
For Truth to overpeer."

But, we see the dawn of a better day for the 'Sons of Han,'—for, although political preferment still rests upon this old system, the Peking Government has authorized the establishment of the College there and the educational Missions to Foreign Countries. Such are among the significant results of the establishment of the Legations at Peking for but a dozen years, so that if we consider the state of antecedent relations we may take heart for the future.

We may pardonably doubt, however, the

early reaping of such a harvest of worth and talent from this ancient soil, however much its husbandmen are aided by new implements, as we have seen garnered from our Western civilization; such a flowering of Scholars and Statesmen as is presented by the names of (a few of the men of yesterday and to-day only)—Stanley, Russell, Lytton, Gladstone, Disraeli, Houghton and Tennyson; Goethe and the Humboldts; Guizot and Thiers; Everett, Seward, Adams and Winthrop; Emerson, Longfellow and Lowell.

We cannot soon see such a harvest here; but there is fruit in store. The Chinese are not superficial and impressionable like their Eastern neighbours, the Japanese; but are a people well-grounded in their national life,—built up, we may say, on all sides in individual life as related to national life. Hence a natural egotism and consequent passivity in social and political relations; and while it is philosophical in us to reflect that such broad and deep foundations of character lie at the base of human actions and preclude precipitancy of change, we may temper our zeal also by recalling the vicissitudes of European civilization;—by remembering that Europe had its dark ages and its middle ages, whence civilization did not fully emerge until the resplendent light of Christianity shone full on its pathway.

We may not only temper our zeal by these reflections to a proper consistence with circumstances, but may renovate our hope, on the other hand, by considering that these elements of stability in the national life of the Chinese people,—which tend to the assimilation of the conquering race that rules over them,—form in themselves the surest promise of an ultimate regeneration without a lapse to a chaotic state of society; and present, among the possibilities of the not-remote future, an example analagous to that of Russia in the 17th century, the sole desiderated requi-

(4)

site being the advent from within or without of another Peter the Great, to burst the fetters of prescription and carry forward this cultivated and in no respect degenerate race to a higher plane of civilization. The system of education has made them a polished people and unfitted them for war-like prowess; and hence left the Government of the country a prey to the more war-like tribes of the north. It is needful, therefore, to engraft upon their system changes which will so far develop a genius for war and external affairs of state as shall suffice to rescue them from continued or undue subjection. And herein lies the problem whose solution some resolute and gifted Son of Han should essay.

Reverting to the purposes of the founders of this Hall, with the hope rather to suggest action and co-operation by others than a pretence of saying anything new myself, I trust I may be permitted to invite the several distinguished gentlemen who contributed to the success of the Social Evenings of last season, and others present, to lend their valuable aid for this season's course of entertainments.

The idea of those Social Evenings of last season, if it did not commend itself to the mind of every cultivated person, had the warrant of various high authorities—ancient as well as modern—directly to the point. Citing those at hand, without searching for others:

1.—Sir Arthur Helps' comprehensive maxim covers the whole ground in "Sympathy is the Universal Solvent."

2.—Lord Stanley (now Earl of Derby)—of whom I cannot refrain from quoting an apt passage in his Father's translation of Homer:—

"Hector's loved Infant, fair as morning star,
Whom Hector called Scarmandarios, but the rest
Astyanax, in honor of his sire,
The matchless chief the only prop of Troy:"—

He, wise in middle age as he was fair in youth, said of the principle of mutuality:
"The increase of mutual dependence is

synonymous with the increase of civilization."

And the *Times*, commenting on this, said: "Lord Stanley possesses the useful art of throwing an uncommon interest over common sense and thus attracting due attention to those broad facts of life which are apt to be neglected in the pursuit of novelty and sensation."

3.—The *Times* itself, on another occasion, alluding to modern tendencies in society, says:—

"Material progress dissociates as much or more than it associates. It helps to associate the sociable and to dissociate the unsociable—that is, it gives to all increased facilities for following the bent of their own natures." And its Editor then adds what is to the very point: "It is the relations of man with man, neighbour with neighbour that must call for improvement in these days. We are placed in society for mutual improvement. Nay, without society we cease to be men in the full sense of the word."

4.—Next I cite the authority of the elegant scholar—the very Flower of his time—(plucked all too soon by grim-visaged War, though fighting in a noble cause) Sir Philip Sidney, who wrote 300 years ago: "To what purpose should our thoughts be directed to various kinds of knowledge unless room be afforded for putting it into practice, so that public advantage may be the result."

5.—And the renowned Philosopher and Statesman John Selden said of self distrust as a fault detracting from usefulness in society:—"If a man hath too mean an opinion of himself, 'twill render him unserviceable both to God and Man," or, as Shakspeare, better expressed it:—

"No man is lord of anything,
(Though in and of him there is much consisting)
'Till he communicates his parts to others.

6.—William Von Humboldt:—the elder of the two Brothers and in general scope and profundity quite the equal of Alexan-

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der, in his inculcation of the need of thinking,—that is, of fully digesting the knowledge acquired,—suggests the greater degree of personal interchange, as furnishing food for the mind, that is provided at this day by the Social Science Congresses and the modern system of Lecturing, than was practicable in his time. He says: “Man should seek knowledge for no other purpose than to enlarge his field of thought; and the two should go on *pari-passus*. Knowledge would else remain dead and unfruitful.” And a wise Chinese Philosopher speaks to the same effect in advising students “to make the contents of one book their own in preference to buying many.”

Considerations such as these will no doubt induce Gentlemen to come forward, each in his speciality, in aid of the Committee in future; and if the Ladies will continue, graciously, to accord their approving smiles, a prosperous season will be assured. I say “each in his speciality;” but I use the word speciality without arbitrary strictness of meaning, for whilst we recognize the general truth of the Poet’s axiom:—

“One Science only will one genius fit
So vast is Art, so narrow human wit”:—

We have as yet no Amphictyonic Council to decide with rigorous rule upon the merits of our performances, and may be content with a fair measure of mediocrity in our exercises, whether emulating the mental or physical athletes or the rare example of Sophocles, the brilliant exemplar of both.

A gentleman was slightly affected by misgivings before supper here the other night and suggested to me that perhaps this Hall is “rather too ambitious:”—an idea that I could not admit, because I consider that the Committee have hit the golden mean, and because if there be a slight measure of excess, it is of the right character, and in the right direction, affording a double assurance, therefore, of compensation. In short, without being ostentatious, it is

worthy of the distinguished travellers who occasionally visit this most interesting of Chinese cities; some of whom may be induced to contribute, from their store of acquirements in Geography or otherwise, somewhat to the sum of knowledge or the renovation of thought. But, whatever the prospect may be of contributions by distinguished strangers, and however modest our aspirations as contrasted with Social Science Assemblages at home, where are gathered so many

Kindred spirits in conclave of high mystery, co-contributors and co-partakers alike, we may well be content with our own resources, assured that perseverance will be rewarded by progress.

I remember that a generation ago, one of the greatest historians of England, Lord Mahon (now Earl Stanhope), addressing the citizens of Manchester, inculcated the love of art and literature, and urged that such studies were not incongruous with the pursuits of commerce, citing the example of ancient Athens as applicable to a commercial community. I considered that address very eloquent at the time and I have watched its effect at Manchester in the surprising spread of the love and cultivation of the arts of Painting and Music especially. Perhaps you will allow me to read a brief portion of Lord Stanhope’s address:—

“Great as are the strides we have made in other points, the world has yet to seek a sculptor greater than Phidias, an orator greater than Demosthenes, a philosopher greater than Plato. (Cheers.) And allow me to remind you that in one respect the study of Athenian history, which many popular modern works render delightful and easy of attainment, comes, I think, peculiarly home to you. In ancient Athens the study of the Arts and the acquirements of literature were united with and made to flourish by the pursuits of commerce! (loud cheers) for, while those great speculations in philosophy were being pursued in the groves of the academy—while Phidias was raising the masterpiece of his Art—at that very time ships from every clime then known were crowding the wealthy port of the Piræus. (Cheers.) Thus it was that, amongst that people, the pursuits of commerce were not only joined with, but formed the foundation of a superstructure of art and literature which continues to

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excite our admiration still. Surely, this is no uninteresting study to pursue; surely, this is no unworthy model to follow. (Cheers.) You will, I am sure, continue to remember what we are taught by the history of Athens, that the wealth which has been honorably gained in the pursuits of industry can, in few ways, be more gracefully and liberally dispensed than by enriching our native city with Works of Art, and our native tongue with contributions of literature or science. (Loud cheers.) In this respect allow me to repeat my opinion, that Athens is a model which may be held out with advantage to all, and which every one may at least study with the greatest interest and pleasure. There are few, I imagine, who would doubt that studies of this kind, when fully pursued, must be a great source of improvement and of pleasure; but I should wish to convince you of a fact, not less certain though less commonly acknowledged, that an acquaintance with the scenes of history may advantageously mingle with many details of our common life, may lend fresh zest to every pleasure, and enable those who possess it to have enjoyments which others cannot know."

Our community is very small, it is true; but what applies to a whole, in the sense indicated, applies to a part. So that it only remains for us with good heart to marshal our resources.

1st.—We may hope for other studies in Chinese Biography and History like that so richly embellished which formed the first of the series of Lectures last season.

2ndly.—For another "up-country trip," redolent of the wild flowers of the hills, and instructive in its studies of the people, we have been long hopefully looking.

3rdly.—And the learned Doctor's lecture upon light has so opened our eyes as to incite in us the desire to peer more deeply into the mysteries of chemistry.

4thly.—Other gentlemen, some of whom lectured to us last season, have made journeys into the interior and may generously accord us a narrative of their experiences: And the gifted gentleman, who favoured us last season with an Epic of the Rhine and whose dramatic talent equals his inventive faculty, has the "ready rhino" of poetry and incident to fill many an evening.

5thly.—The last season demonstrated that there exists here an array of musical talent, to discourse in the universal lan-

guage whose eloquence we all feel, however few can utter it acceptably; and that its possessors are as amiable as their talent is charming. Such are the resources predicated upon last season's experience; and the committee have still a reserve to summon to their aid, for the domain of the Naturalists has not yet been put under contribution.

6thly.—When I say this my mind's eye is at once turned toward Whampoa; a place whose name, erst unknown to Science, is now indissolubly linked therewith by the magical intertwining of garlands lovingly gathered by a Savant there:—whom we would fain entice thence, to come with a handful of flowers and ferns and expound to us the mysteries of their life, to lend enhancement to the pleasures of our own.

7thly.—And next the Brute, nay the Mute Creation comes to the rescue, for though they may not speak they have an eloquence all their own which will find expression through the hearts and tongues of their human friends.

Last year we were entertained with the story of a wonderfully gifted *Dog* and his friends; more recently we have been enlightened by the experiments of Ferrier upon Terrier:—And we are all mindful of the waggish propensity of the genus.

8.—And now, in proper sequence and concatenation of ideas, we reach the *Cat*, of whose history, as pertaining more especially to domestic life, I trust some young Lady will deign to discourse to us as a living Muse of History,—for I am sure the *news* will be very amusing.

9.—Of a nobler animal,—if ours are not high-stepping Horses; if we have no Alexander to put a Bucephalus through his paces, and Shameen has only "Pony Welters,"—yet there are lovers of the noble animal here who can descant upon his qualities and recount his history, at least, from the time of Philip of Macedon

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or of that Richard of England who on the fatal field of Bosworth cried : "My kingdom —my kingdom for a Horse!"

10.—We come now to *Aquatics* and the domain of Neptune in general, trusting that some scientific observer or nautical gentleman will expound to us the Law of Storms, or tell his experience of Typhoons ;—some modern Izaak Walton bait us, at least, with a superficial dish, a "Sam-lie" *shad o'* a home feast ; and some "Jolly Young Waterman," "give us a pull" by a dis-

sertation upon the modern development of the Scull !

11.—Finally, when the votaries of Nature, each in her several realms, contribute their specialities to the common store, there may still be summoned the children of Art and Genius, who having exhausted Worlds can still imagine new.

Thus marshalling their resources and cordially inviting accordant co-operation, the Committee in effect invoke the spirit implied in the name

CONCORDIA !

